

# Fiji - Population Census 1986 - IPUMS Subset

**Fiji Bureau of Statistics, Minnesota Population Center - University of Minnesota**

Report generated on: April 18, 2019

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# Sampling

## Sampling Procedure

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MICRODATA SOURCE: Fiji Bureau of Statistics

SAMPLE DESIGN: Systematic sample of every 10th dwelling with a random start, drawn by MPC

SAMPLE UNIT: Household

SAMPLE FRACTION: 10%

SAMPLE SIZE (person records): 72,158

## Weighting

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Self-weighting (expansion factor=10)

# Questionnaires

## Overview

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Single enumeration form that requested information on households and individuals.

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
1986-08-31	1986-08-31	N/A

### Time Periods

Start	End	Cycle
1986-08-31	1986-08-31	N/A

### Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

#### DATA COLLECTION NOTES

De facto, CENSUS DAY: August 31, 1986, FIELD WORK PERIOD: The interviews take place on the expected census day.

## Data Processing

No content available

# Data Appraisal

No content available

## File Description



## Variable List

**FJI1986-H-H**

Content	Household records
Cases	0
Variable(s)	46
Structure	Type: relational Keys: SERIAL(Household serial number)
Version	Version 6.4, IPUMS sample
Producer	Minnesota Population Center
Missing Data	

**Variables**

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V1	RECTYPE	Record type	discrete	character	
V2	YEAR	Year	discrete	numeric	
V3	SAMPLE	IPUMS sample identifier	discrete	numeric	
V4	SERIAL	Household serial number	contin	numeric	
V5	PERSONS	Number of person records in the household	contin	numeric	
V6	SUBSAMP	Subsample number	discrete	numeric	
V7	URBAN	Urban-rural status	discrete	numeric	
V8	ROOMS	Number of rooms	discrete	numeric	
V9	TOILET	Toilet	discrete	numeric	
V10	WALL	Wall or building material	discrete	numeric	
V11	GEOLEV1	1st subnational geographic level, world [consistent boundaries over time]	discrete	numeric	
V12	GQ	Group quarters (collective dwelling) status	discrete	numeric	
V13	UNREL	Number of unrelated persons	discrete	numeric	
V14	REGIONW	Continent and region of country	discrete	numeric	
V15	DIVNFJ	Fiji, Division	discrete	numeric	
V16	NFAMS	Number of families in household	discrete	numeric	
V17	HHTYPE	Household classification	discrete	numeric	
V18	FJ1986A_0001	Dwelling number	contin	numeric	Dwelling number
V19	FJ1986A_0006	Number of persons in household	discrete	numeric	Number of persons in household
V20	FJ1986A_0016	Dwelling created by splitting apart a large dwelling or household	discrete	numeric	Dwelling created by splitting apart a large dwelling or household
V21	FJ1986A_0018	Number of persons in large household before it was split	discrete	numeric	Number of persons in large household before it was split
V22	FJ1986A_0043	Division where the household is located	discrete	numeric	Division where the household is located
V23	FJ1986A_0022	Province where the household is located	discrete	numeric	For office use: Locality: ____ Household number: ____ Village/locality/settlement: ____ Household number: ____

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V24	FJ1986A_0025	City or town where the household is located	discrete	numeric	For office use: Locality: ____ Household number: ____ Village/locality/settlement: ____ Household number: ____
V25	FJ1986A_0032	Type of living quarters	discrete	numeric	Type of living quarters
V26	FJ1986A_0033	Number of rooms	discrete	numeric	3. Number of rooms How many rooms are there for this household? __
V27	FJ1986A_0034	Water supply system	discrete	numeric	4. Water supply Is the household's water: [] 1 Metered [] 2 From a communal standpipe [] 3 Rooftank [] 4 Borehole [] 5 Well [] 6 River or creek [] 7 Other, specify
V28	FJ1986A_0035	Does the household's water supply dry up?	discrete	numeric	Does the household's water supply dry up: [] 1 Never [] 2 Sometimes [] 3 Every year
V29	FJ1986A_0036	Does the household have electricity?	discrete	numeric	5. Electricity Does the household have electricity? [] 1 Yes [] 2 No
V30	FJ1986A_0037	Electricity supplier	discrete	numeric	If yes, by which supply? [] 1 FEA [] 2 FSC [] 3 Vatukoula [] 4 Village power plant [] 5 PWD [] 6 Own plant [] 7 Other, specify
V31	FJ1986A_0038	Lighting source	discrete	numeric	6. Lighting What does the household mainly use for lighting? [] 1 Electricity [] 2 Kerosene lamp [] 3 Benzine lamp [] 4 Solar power unit [] 5 Other, specify
V32	FJ1986A_0039	Type of fuel used for cooking	discrete	numeric	7. Cooking fuel What fuel does the household mainly use for cooking? [] 1 Wood [] 2 Kerosene [] 3 LPG [liquefied petroleum gas] [] 4 Electricity [] 5 Other, specify
V33	FJ1986A_0040	Type of toilet facilities in household	discrete	numeric	8. Toilet facilities Does the household have: [] 1 Flush toilet for exclusive use [] 2 Water sealed privy for exclusive use [] 3 Toilet or privy shared with others [] 4 Pit latrine [] 5 Other, specify [] 6 None
V34	FJ1986A_0041	Occupancy status	discrete	numeric	9. Tenure Does this household: [] 1 Own these living quarters [] 2 Rent them from a private landlord [] 3 Rent them from the Housing Authority [] 4 Occupy government or institutional housing [] 5 Occupy housing by leave of the employer [] 6 Squatter [] 7 Occupy living quarters in some other way, specify
V35	FJ1986A_0042	Materials of outer walls	discrete	numeric	2. Construction of outer walls Is the building constructed with: [] 1 Walls of concrete, brick or cement [] 2 Wooden walls [] 3 Permanent walls of tin or corrugated iron [] 4 Walls of traditional bure [wood and straw hut] materials [] 5 Walls of makeshift or improvised materials [] 6 Walls of other materials, specify
V36	HHWT	Household weight	contin	numeric	
V37	GEO1_FJ	Fiji, Province 1966 - 2007 [Level 1; consistent boundaries, GIS]	discrete	numeric	
V38	GEO1_FJX	Fiji, Province 1966 - 2007 [Level 1; inconsistent boundaries, harmonized by name]	discrete	numeric	
V39	NCOUPLES	Number of married couples in household	discrete	numeric	
V40	NMOTHERS	Number of mothers in household	discrete	numeric	
V41	NFATHERS	Number of fathers in household	discrete	numeric	
V42	COUNTRY	Country	discrete	numeric	
V43	ELECTRIC	Electricity	discrete	numeric	
V44	OWNERSHIP	Ownership of dwelling [general version]	discrete	numeric	

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V45	OWNERSHIPD	Ownership of dwelling [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V46	FUELCOOK	Cooking fuel	discrete	numeric	

**FJI1986-P-H**

Content	Person records
Cases	0
Variable(s)	100
Structure	Type: relational Keys: PERNUM(Person number), SERIAL(Household serial number [person version])
Version	Version 6.4, IPUMS sample
Producer	Minnesota Population Center
Missing Data	

**Variables**

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V47	PERNUM	Person number	contin	numeric	
V48	MARST	Marital status [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V49	MARSTD	Marital status [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V50	BIRTHYR	Year of birth	discrete	numeric	
V51	AGE	Age	discrete	numeric	
V52	SEX	Sex	discrete	numeric	
V53	BIRTHMO	Month of birth	discrete	numeric	
V54	CHDEAD	Number of children dead	discrete	numeric	
V55	MORTMOT	Mortality status of mother	discrete	numeric	
V56	MORTFAT	Mortality status of father	discrete	numeric	
V57	HOMEFEM	Number of own female children in household	discrete	numeric	
V58	AWAYFEM	Number of own female children living elsewhere	discrete	numeric	
V59	SCHOOL	School attendance	discrete	numeric	
V60	EMPSTAT	Activity status (employment status) [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V61	EMPSTATD	Activity status (employment status) [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V62	OCCISCO	Occupation, ISCO general	discrete	numeric	
V63	OCC	Occupation, unrecoded	contin	numeric	
V64	DISEMP	Employment disability	discrete	numeric	
V65	RELATE	Relationship to household head [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V66	RELATED	Relationship to household head [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V67	INDGEN	Industry, general recode	discrete	numeric	
V68	IND	Industry, unrecoded	contin	numeric	
V69	MOMLOC	Mother's location in household	contin	numeric	
V70	POPLOC	Father's location in household	contin	numeric	
V71	SPLOC	Spouse's location in household	contin	numeric	

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V72	PARRULE	Rule for linking parent	discrete	numeric	
V73	SPRULE	Rule for linking spouse	discrete	numeric	
V74	STEPMOM	Probable stepmother	discrete	numeric	
V75	STEPPOP	Probable stepfather	discrete	numeric	
V76	POLYMAL	Man with more than one wife linked	discrete	numeric	
V77	POLY2ND	Woman is second or higher order wife	discrete	numeric	
V78	FAMUNIT	Family unit membership	contin	numeric	
V79	FAMSIZE	Number of own family members in household	discrete	numeric	
V80	NCHILD	Number of own children in household	discrete	numeric	
V81	NCHLT5	Number of own children under age 5 in household	discrete	numeric	
V82	ELDCH	Age of eldest own child in household	discrete	numeric	
V83	YNGCH	Age of youngest own child in household	discrete	numeric	
V84	ISCO68A	Occupation, ISCO-1968, 3-digit	discrete	numeric	
V85	BPLFJ	Province of birth, Fiji	discrete	numeric	
V86	EDUCFJ	Educational attainment, Fiji	discrete	numeric	
V87	MIGFJ	Province of residence 5 years ago, Fiji	discrete	numeric	
V88	FJ1986A_0003	Person number (within household)	discrete	numeric	Person number (within household)
V89	FJ1986A_0400	Person number	discrete	numeric	Person number
V90	FJ1986A_0401	Relationship to head of household	discrete	numeric	For all persons [Questions 1-13 were asked of all persons] 2. Relationship To head of household ____
V91	FJ1986A_0402	Sex	discrete	numeric	For all persons [Questions 1-13 were asked of all persons] 3. Sex M for males, F for females _
V92	FJ1986A_0404	Month of birth	discrete	numeric	For all persons [Questions 1-13 were asked of all persons] 4. Date of birth If date unknown, estimate year Day____ Month____ Year____
V93	FJ1986A_0405	Year of birth	discrete	numeric	For all persons [Questions 1-13 were asked of all persons] 4. Date of birth If date unknown, estimate year Day____ Month____ Year____
V94	FJ1986A_0406	Age	discrete	numeric	For all persons [Questions 1-13 were asked of all persons] 4. Date of birth If date unknown, estimate year Day____ Month____ Year____
V95	FJ1986A_0407	Ethnicity	discrete	numeric	For all persons [Questions 1-13 were asked of all persons] 5. Ethnic group Chinese, part-Chinese, European, Fijian, Indian, Rotuman, Tongan, etc. ____
V96	FJ1986A_0408	Marital status	discrete	numeric	For all persons [Questions 1-13 were asked of all persons] 6. Marital status Never married, married, widowed, divorced or separated ____
V97	FJ1986A_0409	Father alive	discrete	numeric	For all persons [Questions 1-13 were asked of all persons] 7. Real father Alive or dead ____

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V98	FJ1986A_0410	Mother alive	discrete	numeric	For all persons [Questions 1-13 were asked of all persons] 8. Real mother Alive or dead / person number if present ____ / ____
V99	FJ1986A_0411	Mother's person number	discrete	numeric	Mother's person number
V100	FJ1986A_0412	Age of mother	discrete	numeric	Age of mother
V101	FJ1986A_0413	Religion	discrete	numeric	For all persons [Questions 1-13 were asked of all persons] 9. Religion Exact denomination or sect ____
V102	FJ1986A_0414	Province or country of birth	discrete	numeric	For all persons [Questions 1-13 were asked of all persons] 10. Place of birth If in hospital, where mother lived. Province [in Fiji], country if outside Fiji. ____ Town if urban area, village or settlement if rural. ____
V103	FJ1986A_0415	Place of birth (either rural area or town if urban area)	discrete	numeric	For all persons [Questions 1-13 were asked of all persons] 10. Place of birth If in hospital, where mother lived. Province [in Fiji], country if outside Fiji. ____ Town if urban area, village or settlement if rural. ____
V104	FJ1986A_0416	Province or country of residence in 1981	discrete	numeric	For all persons [Questions 1-13 were asked of all persons] 11. Where living in 1981 Province [in Fiji], country if outside Fiji ____ Town if urban area, village or settlement if rural. ____
V105	FJ1986A_0417	Residence in 1981 (either rural area or town if urban area)	discrete	numeric	For all persons [Questions 1-13 were asked of all persons] 11. Where living in 1981 Province [in Fiji], country if outside Fiji ____ Town if urban area, village or settlement if rural. ____
V106	FJ1986A_0418	School attendance	discrete	numeric	For all persons [Questions 1-13 were asked of all persons] 12. School attendance Attending school, left school, never been ____
V107	FJ1986A_0419	Educational attainment	discrete	numeric	For all persons [Questions 1-13 were asked of all persons] 13. Educational attainment Highest level attained ____
V108	FJ1986A_0420	Type of activity last week	discrete	numeric	For all persons born in 1971 or before [Questions 14-17 were asked of all persons born in 1971 or before] 14. Type of activity last week What did the person do last week? Cash work or other work. ____ If no work, what was the reason? Looking for work, not looking, housewife, student, pensioner, too old, disabled, etc. ____
V109	FJ1986A_0421	Occupation	discrete	numeric	For all persons born in 1971 or before [Questions 14-17 were asked of all persons born in 1971 or before] 15. Occupation What is the person's occupation? What kind of work does the person do? ____
V110	FJ1986A_0433	Industry 3 digits	discrete	numeric	For all persons born in 1971 or before [Questions 14-17 were asked of all persons born in 1971 or before] 16. Industry Who does the person work for? Department if government or large company. If self-employed, what is the person's trade or business? ____
V111	FJ1986A_0423	Employment status	discrete	numeric	For all persons born in 1971 or before [Questions 14-17 were asked of all persons born in 1971 or before] 17. Employment status How is the person paid? Wage salary, by sale, or job done unpaid. ____

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V112	FJ1986A_0424	Number of male children present	discrete	numeric	For all women born in 1971 or before [Questions 18-22 were asked of all women born in 1971 or before] 18. How many of the children that this woman has borne alive were here on Census night? If none, [write] '0'. Boys: _ Girls: _
V113	FJ1986A_0425	Number of female children present	discrete	numeric	For all women born in 1971 or before [Questions 18-22 were asked of all women born in 1971 or before] 18. How many of the children that this woman has borne alive were here on Census night? If none, [write] '0'. Boys: _ Girls: _
V114	FJ1986A_0426	Number of male children living elsewhere	discrete	numeric	For all women born in 1971 or before [Questions 18-22 were asked of all women born in 1971 or before] 19. How many were elsewhere? If none, [write] '0'. Boys: _ Girls: _
V115	FJ1986A_0427	Number of female children living elsewhere	discrete	numeric	For all women born in 1971 or before [Questions 18-22 were asked of all women born in 1971 or before] 19. How many were elsewhere? If none, [write] '0'. Boys: _ Girls: _
V116	FJ1986A_0428	Number of male children who have died	discrete	numeric	For all women born in 1971 or before [Questions 18-22 were asked of all women born in 1971 or before] 20. How many have died? If none, [write] '0'. Boys: _ Girls: _
V117	FJ1986A_0429	Number of female children who have died	discrete	numeric	For all women born in 1971 or before [Questions 18-22 were asked of all women born in 1971 or before] 20. How many have died? If none, [write] '0'. Boys: _ Girls: _
V118	FJ1986A_0430	Month when the last child born alive was born	discrete	numeric	For all women born in 1971 or before [Questions 18-22 were asked of all women born in 1971 or before] 21. When was the last child born? Day___ Month___ Year___
V119	FJ1986A_0431	Year when the last child born alive was born	discrete	numeric	For all women born in 1971 or before [Questions 18-22 were asked of all women born in 1971 or before] 21. When was the last child born? Day___ Month___ Year___
V120	FJ1986A_0432	Last child born still alive	discrete	numeric	For all women born in 1971 or before [Questions 18-22 were asked of all women born in 1971 or before] 22. Is the child still alive? Yes or no. ___
V121	PERWT	Person weight	contin	numeric	
V122	AWAYMALE	Number of own male children living elsewhere	discrete	numeric	
V123	LASTBYR	Year of last birth	discrete	numeric	
V124	HOMEMALE	Number of own male children in household	discrete	numeric	
V125	YRSCHOOL	Years of schooling	discrete	numeric	
V126	MIGRATE5	Migration status, 5 years	discrete	numeric	
V127	EDATTAIN	Educational attainment, international recode [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V128	EDATTAIND	Educational attainment, international recode [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V129	RELIGION	Religion [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V130	RELIGIOND	Religion [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V131	ETHNICFJ	Ethnicity, Fiji	discrete	numeric	



ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V132	BPLCOUNTRY	Country of birth	discrete	numeric	
V133	LASTBMO	Month of last birth	discrete	numeric	
V134	LASTBMORT	Mortality status of last birth	discrete	numeric	
V135	HOMECHILD	Number of own children in household	discrete	numeric	
V136	AWAYCHILD	Number of own children living elsewhere	discrete	numeric	
V137	MIGCTRY5	Country of residence 5 years ago	discrete	numeric	
V138	NATIVITY	Nativity status	discrete	numeric	
V139	CHDEADFEM	Number of female children dead	discrete	numeric	
V140	CHDEADMALE	Number of male children dead	discrete	numeric	
V141	AGE2	Age, grouped into intervals	discrete	numeric	
V142	YEARP	Year [person version]	contin	numeric	
V143	SAMPLEP	IPUMS sample identifier [person version]	contin	numeric	
V144	SERIAL	Household serial number [person version]	contin	numeric	
V145	COUNTRYP	Country [person version]	contin	numeric	
V146	RECTYPEP	Record type [person version]	discrete	character	



## Record type (RECTYPE)

File: FJI1986-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete

Format: character

Width: 1

Valid cases: 0

Invalid: 0

### Description

RECTYPE identifies the type of record for the case: household or person.

NOTE: RECTYPE is an alphabetic (character string) variable with a value of 'H' for household records and 'P' for person records. RECTYPE will not appear as a variable in the default rectangular extracts produced by the data extract system. It is only available in hierarchical extracts, to distinguish between the two record types.

## Year (YEAR)

File: FJI1986-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete

Format: numeric

Width: 4

Decimals: 0

Range: 1960-2011

Valid cases: 0

Invalid: 0

### Description

YEAR gives the year in which the census was taken.

## IPUMS sample identifier (SAMPLE)

File: FJI1986-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete

Format: numeric

Width: 9

Decimals: 0

Range: 32197001-894201001

Valid cases: 0

Invalid: 0

### Description

SAMPLE identifies the IPUMS sample from which the case is drawn. Each sample receives a unique 9-digit code. The code is structured as follows:

The first 3 digits are the ISO/UN codes used in COUNTRY

The next 4 digits are the year of the census/survey

The final 2 digits identify the sample within the year. For the last two digits, censuses or large census-like surveys have a value "0" (e.g., 01) in the second-to-last digit, household surveys have a value of "2" (e.g., 21), and employment surveys have a value of "4" (e.g., 41).

## Household serial number (SERIAL)

File: FJI1986-H-H

## Household serial number (SERIAL)

File: FJI1986-H-H

### Overview

Type: Continuous  
Format: numeric  
Width: 10  
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

SERIAL is an identifying number unique to each household in a given sample. All person records are assigned the same serial number as the household record that they follow. (Person records also have their own unique identifiers -- see PERNUM.) The combination of SAMPLE and SERIAL provides a unique identifier for every household in the IPUMS-International database; SAMPLE, SERIAL and PERNUM uniquely identify every person in the database.

SERIAL can be used to identify dwellings in some samples. In these samples, the first 7 digits of SERIAL provide the dwelling number common to all households that were sampled from the same structure. The last three digits give the sequence of the household within the dwelling. The following is a list of samples in which dwellings can be inferred:

Chile 1970, 1992, 2002  
Colombia 1993, 2005  
Costa Rica 1984, 2000  
Cuba 2002  
Dominican Republic 1981, 2002, 2010  
Ecuador 1990, 2001  
Germany 1971  
Hungary 1980, 1990, 2001  
Jamaica 1982, 1991, 2001  
Malaysia 1970, 1991, 2000  
Mexico 1995, 1990, 2000, 2005  
Nigeria 2006  
Panama 2000  
Peru 1993, 2007  
Portugal 1981, 1991, 2001  
Spain 1991  
Uruguay 2011  
Venezuela 1990, 2001  
Vietnam 1989

In all other samples, the last 3 digits are always zeroes.

SERIAL was constructed for IPUMS-International, and has no relation to the serial number in the original datasets.

## Number of person records in the household (PERSONS)

File: FJI1986-H-H

### Overview

Type: Continuous  
Format: numeric  
Width: 3  
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

PERSONS indicates how many person records are included in the household (i.e., the number of person records associated with the household record in the sample). These person records will all have the same serial number (SERIAL) as the household record. The information contained in the household record will normally apply to all of these persons.

## Subsample number (SUBSAMP)

File: FJI1986-H-H

## Subsample number (SUBSAMP)

File: FJI1986-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

SUBSAMP allocates each case to one of 100 subsample replicates, randomly numbered from 0 to 99. Each subsample is nationally representative and preserves any stratification of the sample from which it is drawn. Users who need a representative subset of a sample can use SUBSAMP to select their cases. For example, to randomly extract 10% of the cases from a sample, select any 10 of the 100 subsamples.

## Urban-rural status (URBAN)

File: FJI1986-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

URBAN indicates whether the household was located in a place designated as urban or as rural.

## Number of rooms (ROOMS)

File: FJI1986-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

ROOMS indicates the number of rooms occupied by the housing unit.

## Toilet (TOILET)

File: FJI1986-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

TOILET indicates whether the household had access to a toilet and, in most cases, whether it was a flush toilet or other type of installation.

## Wall or building material (WALL)

File: FJI1986-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 3  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-999

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the primary material used in the construction of the dwelling, particularly the dwelling's exterior walls.

## 1st subnational geographic level, world [consistent boundaries over time] (GEOLEV1)

File: FJI1986-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 6  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 32002-894010

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

GEOLEV1 indicates the major administrative unit in which the household was enumerated. The variable incorporates the geographies for every country, to enable cross-national geographic analysis over time. First administrative units in GEOLEV1 have been spatiotemporally harmonized to provide spatially consistent boundaries across samples in each country.

## Group quarters (collective dwelling) status (GQ)

File: FJI1986-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

GQ identifies households as vacant dwellings, group quarters, or private households. Group quarters -- collective dwellings -- are generally institutions and other group living arrangements such as rooming houses and boarding schools.

Institutions often retain persons under formal supervision or custody, such as correctional institutions, military barracks, asylums, or nursing homes. Educational and religious group dwellings (e.g., boarding schools, convents, monasteries, etc.) are also included in the institutional classification.

Group quarter designations are often useful for understanding the universe of households that answered questions about household characteristics. Censuses will often exclude group quarters from such questions.

## Number of unrelated persons (UNREL)

File: FJI1986-H-H

### Overview

## Number of unrelated persons (UNREL)

File: FJI1986-H-H

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

UNREL indicates the number of persons in the household who are unrelated to the head.

## Continent and region of country (REGIONW)

File: FJI1986-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 11-54

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

REGIONW identifies the continent and region of each country.

## Fiji, Division (DIVNFJ)

File: FJI1986-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

DIVNFJ identifies the household's division within Fiji in all sample years. DIVNFJ is harmonized solely based on the names of the geographical unit. It does not take into account the changes that may have occurred in the political boundaries of the units.

The full set of geography variables for Fiji can be found in the IPUMS International Geography variables list. For cross-national geographic analysis on the first and second major administrative level refer to GEOLEV1 and GEOLEV2. More information on IPUMS-International geography can be found [here](#).

## Number of families in household (NFAMS)

File: FJI1986-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

## Number of families in household (NFAMS)

### File: FJI1986-H-H

NFAMS is a constructed variable that indicates the number of families within each household. A "family" is any group of persons related by blood, adoption, or marriage. An unrelated individual within the household is considered a separate family. Thus, a household consisting of a widow and her servant contains two families; a household consisting of a large, multiple-generation extended family with no lodgers or servants would count as a single family.

NFAMS is constructed from information in RELATE (relationship to head) and from the constructed pointer variables SPLOC, MOMLOC, and POPLOC (location of spouse, mother, and father). See those variable descriptions for more detail.

## Household classification (HHTYPE)

### File: FJI1986-H-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

HHTYPE is a constructed variable that describes the composition of households.

HHTYPE is constructed from information in RELATE (relationship to head), from the constructed pointer variables SPLOC, MOMLOC, and POPLOC (location of spouse, mother, and father), and from information on group quarters status, GQ.

## Dwelling number (FJ1986A\_0001)

### File: FJI1986-H-H

#### Overview

Type: Continuous  
Format: numeric  
Width: 6  
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates the dwelling number.

#### Universe

All records

#### Literal question

Dwelling number

## Number of persons in household (FJ1986A\_0006)

### File: FJI1986-H-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-30

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates the number of persons in the household.

#### Universe

All records



## Number of persons in household (FJ1986A\_0006)

File: FJI1986-H-H

### Literal question

Number of persons in household

## Dwelling created by splitting apart a large dwelling or household (FJ1986A\_0016)

File: FJI1986-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-2

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates that the dwelling was created by splitting apart a larger dwelling or household.

### Universe

All records

### Literal question

Dwelling created by splitting apart a large dwelling or household

## Number of persons in large household before it was split (FJ1986A\_0018)

File: FJI1986-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the number of persons in a large household before it was split.

### Universe

All records

### Literal question

Number of persons in large household before it was split

## Division where the household is located (FJ1986A\_0043)

File: FJI1986-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-5

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the division where the dwelling is located.

## Division where the household is located (FJ1986A\_0043)

### File: FJI1986-H-H

#### Universe

All households

#### Literal question

Division where the household is located

## Province where the household is located (FJ1986A\_0022)

### File: FJI1986-H-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-14

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates the province where the household is located.

#### Universe

All households

#### Literal question

For office use:

Locality: \_\_\_\_

Household number: \_\_\_\_

Village/locality/settlement: \_\_\_\_

Household number: \_\_\_\_

#### Interviewer instructions

The interview and the questions

58. When you arrive at a house, greet the occupants and identify yourself as a census enumerator.

59. Ask, "Who is the head of this household?"

60. The head of the household is the person who is regarded by the members of the household as its head, and may be a man or a woman. If the head of the household is not present, ask for the next senior person.

[p. 8]

61. Explain that you must record particulars of everyone who was present in the household on census night.

62. First, enter the name of the village at the top right hand corner of the form.

63. Next enter the household number. You will allocate this number yourself. The first household you enumerate will be 1, the second 2, and so on upwards.

64. Then complete the main body of the questionnaire and finally complete the household section.

65. The instructions which follow deal with what is required and will help explain the notes printed on the questionnaire. Study them together.

66. The instructions also deal with the way in which you are to ask the questions. It is your job to learn them and to ask them as they are set out in these instructions and on the questionnaire. It is important that each enumerator should ask census questions in exactly the same way, otherwise there will be misunderstanding and mistakes.

67. As far as possible, obtain information directly from the person concerned.

68. Your first job is to make a list of all persons who were in the household on census night. Starting with the head of the household, if he or she was present, or with the person in charge of the household at that time.

## City or town where the household is located (FJ1986A\_0025)

### File: FJI1986-H-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates the city or town where the household is located.

#### Universe

All households

#### Literal question

For office use:

Locality: \_\_\_\_

Household number: \_\_\_\_

Village/locality/settlement: \_\_\_\_

Household number: \_\_\_\_

#### Interviewer instructions

The interview and the questions

58. When you arrive at a house, greet the occupants and identify yourself as a census enumerator.

59. Ask, "Who is the head of this household?"

60. The head of the household is the person who is regarded by the members of the household as its head, and may be a man or a woman. If the head of the household is not present, ask for the next senior person.

[p. 8]

61. Explain that you must record particulars of everyone who was present in the household on census night.

62. First, enter the name of the village at the top right hand corner of the form.

63. Next enter the household number. You will allocate this number yourself. The first household you enumerate will be 1, the second 2, and so on upwards.

64. Then complete the main body of the questionnaire and finally complete the household section.

65. The instructions which follow deal with what is required and will help explain the notes printed on the questionnaire. Study them together.

66. The instructions also deal with the way in which you are to ask the questions. It is your job to learn them and to ask them as they are set out in these instructions and on the questionnaire. It is important that each enumerator should ask census questions in exactly the same way, otherwise there will be misunderstanding and mistakes.

67. As far as possible, obtain information directly from the person concerned.

68. Your first job is to make a list of all persons who were in the household on census night. Starting with the head of the household, if he or she was present, or with the person in charge of the household at that time.

## Type of living quarters (FJ1986A\_0032)

### File: FJI1986-H-H

#### Overview

## Type of living quarters (FJ1986A\_0032)

### File: FJI1986-H-H

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-4

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates the type of living quarters.

#### Universe

All households

#### Literal question

Type of living quarters

#### Interviewer instructions

Question 1 - Type of living quarters

203. An independent dwelling is a detached dwelling housing a single household and which is not joined to any other dwelling by one or more walls and is not in a building used also as a shop or a factory. A building housing two or more households may be a block of flats, an apartment building or a set of town houses. A hotel or lodging house is self-explanatory. There are other types of living quarters -- caravans or mobile homes, ships, tents. In such cases describe them and tick the category 'Other'. If the living quarters are in a building used also as a factory, shop or for other commercial purposes, state the fact and tick 'Other'. If you are not sure which category to tick, describe the living quarters and tick 'Other'.

## Number of rooms (FJ1986A\_0033)

### File: FJI1986-H-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates the number of rooms in the dwelling.

#### Universe

All households

#### Literal question

3. Number of rooms

How many rooms are there for this household?

--

#### Interviewer instructions

Question 3 - Number of rooms

205. A room is a space in the living quarters which is enclosed by walls and which is large enough to contain a bed for an adult.

206. We are concerned with rooms used for living -- that is bedrooms, living rooms, dining rooms, servant's quarters and kitchens. Do not include toilets, bathrooms, passageways or verandahs.

207. If the household shares one or more rooms with another, write the number of rooms for its exclusive use and then the number shared -- for example, '3 rooms + 1 shared kitchen'.

## Water supply system (FJ1986A\_0034)

File: FJI1986-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-8

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the main water supply system.

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

4. Water supply

Is the household's water:

- ☐ 1 Metered
- ☐ 2 From a communal standpipe
- ☐ 3 Rooftank
- ☐ 4 Borehole
- ☐ 5 Well
- ☐ 6 River or creek
- ☐ 7 Other, specify

### Interviewer instructions

Question 4 - Water supply

208. We are concerned with the supply on which the household mainly relies -- from which the household gets its water for most of the time.

209. 'Drying up' does not include occasional failures by a municipal or communal piped water system.

## Does the household's water supply dry up? (FJ1986A\_0035)

File: FJI1986-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the frequency a household's water supply dries up.

### Universe

Households with water supply system

### Literal question

Does the household's water supply dry up:

- ☐ 1 Never
- ☐ 2 Sometimes
- ☐ 3 Every year

### Interviewer instructions

## Does the household's water supply dry up? (FJ1986A\_0035)

File: FJI1986-H-H

Question 4 - Water supply

208. We are concerned with the supply on which the household mainly relies -- from which the household gets its water for most of the time.

209. 'Drying up' does not include occasional failures by a municipal or communal piped water system.

## Does the household have electricity? (FJ1986A\_0036)

File: FJI1986-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-2

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates whether or not the household has electricity.

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

5. Electricity

Does the household have electricity?

[ ] 1 Yes

[ ] 2 No

### Interviewer instructions

Questions 5, 6, 7 and 8 are self-explanatory.

## Electricity supplier (FJ1986A\_0037)

File: FJI1986-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the main source of electricity supply.

### Universe

Households with electricity

### Literal question

## Electricity supplier (FJ1986A\_0037)

File: FJI1986-H-H

If yes, by which supply?

- ☐ 1 FEA
- ☐ 2 FSC
- ☐ 3 Vatukoula
- ☐ 4 Village power plant
- ☐ 5 PWD
- ☐ 6 Own plant
- ☐ 7 Other, specify

### Interviewer instructions

Questions 5, 6, 7 and 8 are self-explanatory.

## Lighting source (FJ1986A\_0038)

File: FJI1986-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-8

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the main source of lighting in the dwelling.

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

6. Lighting

What does the household mainly use for lighting?

- ☐ 1 Electricity
- ☐ 2 Kerosene lamp
- ☐ 3 Benzine lamp
- ☐ 4 Solar power unit
- ☐ 5 Other, specify

### Interviewer instructions

Questions 5, 6, 7 and 8 are self-explanatory.

## Type of fuel used for cooking (FJ1986A\_0039)

File: FJI1986-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-8

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the main type of fuel used for cooking.

### Universe

## Type of fuel used for cooking (FJ1986A\_0039)

File: FJI1986-H-H

All households

### Literal question

7. Cooking fuel

What fuel does the household mainly use for cooking?

- ☐ 1 Wood
- ☐ 2 Kerosene
- ☐ 3 LPG [liquefied petroleum gas]
- ☐ 4 Electricity
- ☐ 5 Other, specify

### Interviewer instructions

Questions 5, 6, 7 and 8 are self-explanatory.

## Type of toilet facilities in household (FJ1986A\_0040)

File: FJI1986-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-8

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the type of toilet facilities the household has.

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

8. Toilet facilities

Does the household have:

- ☐ 1 Flush toilet for exclusive use
- ☐ 2 Water sealed privy for exclusive use
- ☐ 3 Toilet or privy shared with others
- ☐ 4 Pit latrine
- ☐ 5 Other, specify
- ☐ 6 None

### Interviewer instructions

Questions 5, 6, 7 and 8 are self-explanatory.

## Occupancy status (FJ1986A\_0041)

File: FJI1986-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-8

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0



## Occupancy status (FJ1986A\_0041)

### File: FJI1986-H-H

#### Description

This variable indicates the occupancy status of the dwelling.

#### Universe

All households

#### Literal question

9. Tenure

Does this household:

- ☐ 1 Own these living quarters
- ☐ 2 Rent them from a private landlord
- ☐ 3 Rent them from the Housing Authority
- ☐ 4 Occupy government or institutional housing
- ☐ 5 Occupy housing by leave of the employer
- ☐ 6 Squatter
- ☐ 7 Occupy living quarters in some other way, specify

#### Interviewer instructions

Question 9 - Tenure

210. This question refers to the arrangements by which a household occupies its living quarters. Ask, "Does this household pay rent for its living quarters?"

211. If the answer is 'no', the household either owns the living quarters or occupies them in some other way.

Owning means that the household or a member of it owns the living quarters or is paying for them by installments or by home finance. No rent is paid, nor does the household occupy its quarters with someone else's permission.

If the household pays no rent but does not own its living quarters, it either occupies them with an employer's permission, as in the case of live-in domestic servants, or in some other way which you should describe.

We are concerned to distinguish squatter housing from other housing. If you are working in a squatter area or settlement, tick the box 'squatter' irrespective of whether the household owns or rents the living quarters or occupies them in some other way.

212. If the answer is 'yes' and the household does pay rent for its living quarters, ask: "Who is the rent paid to?" and tick the appropriate box.

213. If you cannot decide on the right box, describe the arrangements by which the household occupies its quarters and tick the last box.

## Materials of outer walls (FJ1986A\_0042)

### File: FJI1986-H-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-8

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates the predominant materials of the outer walls.

#### Universe

All households

#### Literal question

## Materials of outer walls (FJ1986A\_0042)

### File: FJI1986-H-H

#### 2. Construction of outer walls

Is the building constructed with:

- ☐ 1 Walls of concrete, brick or cement
- ☐ 2 Wooden walls
- ☐ 3 Permanent walls of tin or corrugated iron
- ☐ 4 Walls of traditional bure [wood and straw hut] materials
- ☐ 5 Walls of makeshift or improvised materials
- ☐ 6 Walls of other materials, specify

#### Interviewer instructions

Question 2 - Construction of outer walls

204. If the outer walls fall into more than one category, tick the main one.

## Household weight (HHWT)

### File: FJI1986-H-H

#### Overview

Type: Continuous  
Format: numeric  
Width: 8  
Decimals: 2

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

HHWT indicates the number of households in the population represented by the household in the sample.

For the samples that are truly weighted (see the comparability discussion), HHWT must be used to yield accurate household-level statistics.

NOTE: HHWT has 2 implied decimal places. That is, the last two digits of the eight-digit variable are decimal digits, but there is no actual decimal in the data.

## Fiji, Province 1966 - 2007 [Level 1; consistent boundaries, GIS] (GEO1\_FJ)

### File: FJI1986-H-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 6  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 242001-242099

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

## Fiji, Province 1966 - 2007 [Level 1; consistent boundaries, GIS] (GEO1\_FJ)

### File: FJI1986-H-H

GEO1\_FJ identifies the household's province within Fiji in all sample years. Provinces are the first level administrative units of the country. GEO1\_FJ is spatially harmonized to account for political boundary changes across census years. Some detail is lost in harmonization; see the comparability discussion. A GIS map (in shapefile format), corresponding to GEO1\_FJ can be downloaded from the GIS Boundary files page in the IPUMS International web site.

The full set of geography variables for Fiji can be found in the IPUMS International Geography variables list. For cross-national geographic analysis on the first and second major administrative level refer to GEOLEV1, and GEOLEV2. More information on IPUMS-International geography can be found [here](#).

At the present moment, IPUMS International is only releasing integrated geography for the first level of geography for Fiji. Year specific geography and maps will become available in the near future.

## Fiji, Province 1966 - 2007 [Level 1; inconsistent boundaries, harmonized by name] (GEO1\_FJX)

### File: FJI1986-H-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

GEO1\_FJX identifies the household's province within Fiji in all sample years. Provinces are the first level administrative units of the country. GEO1\_FJX is harmonized by name and does not account for boundary changes over time.

The full set of geography variables for Fiji can be found in the IPUMS International Geography variables list. For cross-national geographic analysis on the first and second major administrative level refer to GEOLEV1, and GEOLEV2. More information on IPUMS-International geography can be found [here](#).

At the present moment, IPUMS International is only releasing integrated geography for the first level of geography for Fiji. Year specific geography and maps will become available in the near future.

## Number of married couples in household (NCOUPLES)

### File: FJI1986-H-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

NCOUPLES is a constructed variable indicating the number of married/in-union couples within a household.

NCOUPLES is constructed using the IPUMS-International pointer variable SPLOC (spouse's location in the household).

## Number of mothers in household (NMOTHERS)

### File: FJI1986-H-H

#### Overview

## Number of mothers in household (NMOTHERS)

File: FJI1986-H-H

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

NMOTHERS is a constructed variable indicating the number of mothers -- of persons of any age -- within a household.

NMOTHERS is constructed using the IPUMS-International pointer variable MOMLOC (mother's location in the household).

## Number of fathers in household (NFATHERS)

File: FJI1986-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

NFATHERS is a constructed variable indicating the number of fathers -- of persons of any age -- within a household.

NFATHERS is constructed using the IPUMS-International pointer variable POPLOC (father's location in the household).

## Country (COUNTRY)

File: FJI1986-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 3  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 32-894

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

COUNTRY gives the country from which the sample was drawn. The codes assigned to each country are those used by the UN Statistics Division and the ISO (International Organization for Standardization).

## Electricity (ELECTRIC)

File: FJI1986-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

ELECTRIC indicates whether the household had access to electricity.

## Ownership of dwelling [general version] (OWNERSHIP)

File: FJI1986-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

OWNERSHIP indicates whether a member of the household owned the housing unit. Households that acquired their unit with a mortgage or other lending arrangement were understood to "own" their unit even if they had not yet completed repayment. For those that did not own their housing unit, several options were possible: renting (from various types of owners), subletting, usufruct, and de facto occupation.

## Ownership of dwelling [detailed version] (OWNERSHIPD)

File: FJI1986-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 3  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-999

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

OWNERSHIP indicates whether a member of the household owned the housing unit. Households that acquired their unit with a mortgage or other lending arrangement were understood to "own" their unit even if they had not yet completed repayment. For those that did not own their housing unit, several options were possible: renting (from various types of owners), subletting, usufruct, and de facto occupation.

## Cooking fuel (FUELCOOK)

File: FJI1986-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

FUELCOOK indicates the predominant type of fuel or energy used for cooking.

## Person number (PERNUM)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Continuous  
Format: numeric  
Width: 3  
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

PERNUM numbers all persons within each household consecutively (starting with "1" for the first person record of each household). When combined with SAMPLE and SERIAL, PERNUM uniquely identifies each person in the IPUMS-International database.

## Marital status [general version] (MARST)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

[program universe for et,mz samples.

MARST describes the person's current marital status according to law or custom. Individuals who remarried should report the status relevant to their most recent marriage. Census instructions rarely explicitly limit marital status to strictly legal unions.

Note regarding universe: The lowest age at which a person can be anything but "never married" varies among samples.

## Marital status [detailed version] (MARSTD)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 3  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-999

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

[program universe for et,mz samples.

MARSTD describes the person's current marital status according to law or custom. Individuals who remarried should report the status relevant to their most recent marriage. Census instructions rarely explicitly limit marital status to strictly legal unions.

Note regarding universe: The lowest age at which a person can be anything but "never married" varies among samples.

## Year of birth (BIRTHYR)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

## Year of birth (BIRTHYR)

File: FJI1986-P-H

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 4  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-9999

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

BIRTHYR gives the person's year of birth.

## Age (AGE)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 3  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-999

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

AGE gives age in years as of the person's last birthday prior to or on the day of enumeration.

## Sex (SEX)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

SEX reports the sex (gender) of the respondent.

## Month of birth (BIRTHMO)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

BIRTHMO indicates the person's month of birth.

## Number of children dead (CHDEAD)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

## Number of children dead (CHDEAD)

File: FJI1986-P-H

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

CHDEAD reports how many of the children ever born to a woman were no longer living at the time of the census. Women were to consider all live births by all fathers; they were to exclude still births.

## Mortality status of mother (MORTMOT)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

MORTMOT indicates whether the person's biological mother was still living at the time of the census.

## Mortality status of father (MORTFAT)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

MORTFAT indicates whether the person's biological father was still living.

## Number of own female children in household (HOMEFEM)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

HOMEFEM indicates the number of female children born living in the household with their mother (the respondent).

## Number of own female children living elsewhere (AWAYFEM)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview



## Number of own female children living elsewhere (AWAYFEM)

File: FJI1986-P-H

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

AWAYFEM indicates the number of surviving biological female children not living in the household with their mother (the respondent).

## School attendance (SCHOOL)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

SCHOOL indicates whether or not the person attended school at the time of the census or within some specified period of time prior to the census.

## Activity status (employment status) [general version] (EMPSTAT)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

EMPSTAT indicates whether or not the respondent was part of the labor force -- working or seeking work -- over a specified period of time. Depending on the sample, EMPSTAT can also convey further information.

The first digit of EMPSTAT is fully comparable, and classifies the population into three groups: employed, unemployed, and inactive. The combination of employed and unemployed yields the total labor force. The second and third digits of EMPSTAT preserve additional information available for some countries and census years but not for others.

Employment status is sometimes referred to in other sources as "activity status".

## Activity status (employment status) [detailed version] (EMPSTATD)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 3  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-999

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

## Activity status (employment status) [detailed version] (EMPSTATD) File: FJI1986-P-H

EMPSTAT indicates whether or not the respondent was part of the labor force -- working or seeking work -- over a specified period of time. Depending on the sample, EMPSTAT can also convey further information.

The first digit of EMPSTAT is fully comparable, and classifies the population into three groups: employed, unemployed, and inactive. The combination of employed and unemployed yields the total labor force. The second and third digits of EMPSTAT preserve additional information available for some countries and census years but not for others.

Employment status is sometimes referred to in other sources as "activity status".

## Occupation, ISCO general (OCCISCO) File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

OCCISCO records the person's primary occupation, coded according to the major categories in the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) scheme for 1988. For someone with more than one job, the primary occupation is typically the one in which the person had spent the most time or earned the most money.

## Occupation, unrecoded (OCC) File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Continuous  
Format: numeric  
Width: 4  
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

OCC records the person's primary occupation, classified according to the system used by the respective national census office at the time. For someone with more than one job, the primary occupation is usually the one in which the person spent the most time or earned the most money, although this may not have been explicit in the instructions for a specific census.

To ensure confidentiality, very small occupations are recoded to a residual category indicating the persons had an occupation, but the job title is not identified. The number of cases recoded should be too small to affect analyses.

## Employment disability (DISEMP) File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

DISEMP indicates if the respondent was economically inactive because of disabilities.

## Relationship to household head [general version] (RELATE)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

RELATE describes the relationship of the individual to the head of household (sometimes called the householder or reference person).

## Relationship to household head [detailed version] (RELATED)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 4  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1000-9999

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

RELATE describes the relationship of the individual to the head of household (sometimes called the householder or reference person).

## Industry, general recode (INDGEN)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 3  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-999

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

INDGEN recodes the industrial classifications of the various samples into twelve groups that can be fairly consistently identified across all available samples. The groupings roughly conform to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). The third digit of INDGEN retains important detail among the service industries that could not be consistently distinguished in all samples.

"Industry" refers to the activity or product of the establishment or sector in which a person worked.

## Industry, unrecoded (IND)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Continuous  
Format: numeric  
Width: 5  
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

## Industry, unrecoded (IND)

File: FJI1986-P-H

"Industry" refers to the activity or product of the establishment or sector in which the person worked. IND is classified according to the system used by the respective national census office at the time, and is not recoded by IPUMS-International.

## Mother's location in household (MOMLOC)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Continuous  
Format: numeric  
Width: 3  
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

MOMLOC is a constructed variable that indicates whether or not the person's mother lived in the same household and, if so, gives the person number of the mother (see PERNUM). MOMLOC makes it easy for researchers to link the characteristics of children and their (probable) mothers.

The method by which probable child-mother links are identified is described in PARRULE.

The general design of MOMLOC and other constructed variables follows the methods developed for IPUMS-USA "Family Interrelationships," but the details vary significantly.

Note: MOMLOC identifies social relationships (such as stepmother and adopted mother) as well as biological relationships. The variable STEPMOM is designed to identify some of these social relationships.

## Father's location in household (POPLOC)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Continuous  
Format: numeric  
Width: 3  
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

POPLOC is a constructed variable that indicates whether or not the person's father lived in the same household and, if so, gives the person number of the father (see PERNUM). POPLOC makes it easy for researchers to link the characteristics of children and their (probable) fathers.

The method by which probable child-father links are identified is described in PARRULE.

The general design of POPLOC and other constructed variables follows the methods developed for IPUMS-USA "Family Interrelationships," but the details vary significantly.

Note: POPLOC identifies social relationships (such as stepfather and adopted father) as well as biological relationships. The variable STEPPOP is designed to identify some of these social relationships.

## Spouse's location in household (SPLOC)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

## Spouse's location in household (SPLOC)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

Type: Continuous  
Format: numeric  
Width: 3  
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

SPLOC is a constructed variable that indicates whether or not the person's spouse lived in the same household and, if so, gives the person number (PERNUM) of the spouse. SPLOC makes it easy for researchers to link the characteristics of (probable) spouses.

The method by which probable spouse-spouse links are identified is described in SPRULE.

The general design of SPLOC and other constructed variables is modeled on the methods developed for IPUMS-USA "Family Interrelationships", but the details vary significantly.

## Rule for linking parent (PARRULE)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-52

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

PARRULE describes the criteria by which the IPUMS-International variables MOMLOC and POPLOC linked the person to a probable mother and/or father.

IPUMS-International establishes child-parent links according to five basic rules, and PARRULE gives the number of the rule that applied to the link in question. A link to any parent automatically generates a second link to that parent's spouse or partner, so only one rule is needed to describe both MOMLOC and POPLOC.

The design of the interrelationship variables is described in this paper on IPUMSI family linking methodology.

## Rule for linking spouse (SPRULE)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-6

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

SPRULE explains the criteria by which the IPUMS-International variable SPLOC linked the person to his/her probable spouse.

IPUMS-International establishes spouse-spouse links according to five basic rules, and SPRULE gives the number of the rule that applied to the link in question. A sixth rule identifies sample-specific linking procedures only imposed in selected instances.

The design of the interrelationship variables is described in this paper on IPUMSI family linking methodology.

## Probable stepmother (STEPMOM)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

## Probable stepmother (STEPMOM)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-6

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

STEPMOM indicates whether a person's mother, as identified by MOMLOC, was most probably not the person's biological mother. Non-zero values of STEPMOM explain why it is probable that the person's mother was a step- or adopted mother. A value of 0 indicates no likely stepmother because (1) the mother identified in MOMLOC was probably the biological mother or (2) there is no mother of this person present in the household.

The codes for STEPMOM are as follows:

- 0 = Biological mother or no mother of this person present in household.
- 1 = Mother has no children borne or surviving.
- 2 = Child reports mother is deceased.
- 3 = Explicitly identified relationship (stepchild, adopted child, child of unmarried partner, stepchild/child-in-law).
- 4 = Mother reports no children in the home.
- 5 = Age difference between mother and child was less than 12 or greater than 54 years.
- 6 = Child exceeds known fertility of mother.

See PARRULE for a description of the linking process.

Users should note that there are many stepmothers and adopted mothers in the population that cannot be identified with information available in the censuses. Therefore, STEPMOM will always under-represent their actual number in the population.

## Probable stepfather (STEPPOP)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-3

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

STEPPOP indicates whether a person's father, as identified by POPLOC, was most probably not the person's biological father. Non-zero values of STEPPPOP explain why it is probable that the person's father was a step- or adopted father. A value of 0 indicates no likely stepfather because (1) the father identified in POPLOC was probably the biological father or (2) there is no father of this person present in the household.

The codes for STEPPPOP are as follows:

- 0 = Biological father or no father of this person present in household.
- 1 = Child reports father is deceased.
- 2 = Explicitly identified relationship (stepchild, adopted child, child of unmarried partner; stepchild/child-in-law).
- 3 = Age difference between father and child was less than 12 or greater than 54 years.

See PARRULE for a description of the linking process.

Users should note that there are many stepfathers and adopted fathers in the population that cannot be identified with information available in the censuses. Therefore, STEPPPOP will always under-represent their actual number in the population.

## Man with more than one wife linked (POLYMAL)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-1

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

POLYMAL indicates if a man had more than one wife linked to him in the constructed IPUMS variable SPLOC -- Spouse's Location in Household.

The point of POLYMAL is to facilitate using SPLOC in samples that identify polygamy. Some statistical matching procedures expect to find only one matching record for each subject record.

## Woman is second or higher order wife (POLY2ND)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-1

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

POLY2ND indicates if a woman was the second or higher order wife linked to a husband in the constructed IPUMS variable SPLOC -- Spouse's Location in Household. The variable does not suggest the actual marital order of wives, only their relative positions in the person order of the household as it was enumerated.

The point of POLY2ND is to facilitate using SPLOC in samples that identify polygamy. Some statistical matching procedures expect to find only one matching record for each subject record.

## Family unit membership (FAMUNIT)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

#### Overview

Type: Continuous  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

FAMUNIT is a constructed variable indicating to which family within the household a person belongs.

All persons related to the household head receive a 1 (see RELATE). Each secondary family or secondary individual receives a higher code. For purposes of FAMUNIT, secondary families are individuals or groups of persons linked together by the IPUMS constructed pointer variables SPLOC, MOMLOC, and POPLOC (location of spouse, mother, and father).

## Number of own family members in household (FAMSIZE)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

#### Overview

## Number of own family members in household (FAMSIZE)

File: FJI1986-P-H

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

FAMSIZE counts the number of the person's own family members living in the household with her/him, including the person her/himself. These include all persons related to the person by blood, adoption, or marriage as indicated by the census forms or inferred from them.

FAMSIZE is calculated from the units identified in the IPUMS constructed variable FAMUNIT (family unit membership). The primary family is defined as all persons related to the head in the RELATE variable. Secondary families are individuals or groups of persons linked together by the IPUMS constructed pointer variables SPLOC, MOMLOC, and POPLOC (location of spouse, mother, and father).

## Number of own children in household (NCHILD)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

NCHILD provides a count of the person's own children living in the household with her or him. These include all children linked to the person via the constructed IPUMS pointer variables MOMLOC or POPLOC -- mother's and father's location in the household.

## Number of own children under age 5 in household (NCHLT5)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

NCHLT5 provides a count of the person's own children under age five living in the household with her or him. These include all children linked to the person via the constructed IPUMS pointer variables MOMLOC or POPLOC -- mother's and father's location in the household.

## Age of eldest own child in household (ELDCH)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0



## Age of eldest own child in household (ELDCH)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Description

ELDCH gives the age of the person's oldest own child living in the household with her or him. These include all children linked to the person via the constructed IPUMS pointer variables MOMLOC or POPLOC -- mother's and father's location in the household.

ELDCH is top-coded at age 50 or older.

## Age of youngest own child in household (YNGCH)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

YNGCH gives the age of the person's youngest own child living in the household with her or him. These include all children linked to the person via the constructed IPUMS pointer variables MOMLOC or POPLOC -- mother's and father's location in the household.

YNGCH is top-coded at age 50 or older.

## Occupation, ISCO-1968, 3-digit (ISCO68A)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 3  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 11-999

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

ISCO68A provides the 3-digit occupation code for the respondent using the ISCO-1968 occupation classification.

## Province of birth, Fiji (BPLFJ)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

BPLFJ indicates the province in Fiji in which the person was born.

## Educational attainment, Fiji (EDUCFJ)

File: FJI1986-P-H

## Educational attainment, Fiji (EDUCFJ)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 3  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-998

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

EDUCFJ indicates the person's educational attainment in terms of the level of schooling and grade completed.

## Province of residence 5 years ago, Fiji (MIGFJ)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

MIGFJ indicates the person's province of residence 5 years ago within Fiji.

## Person number (within household) (FJ1986A\_0003)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-30

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the person number (within the household).

### Universe

All records

### Literal question

Person number (within household)

## Person number (FJ1986A\_0400)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the person number.

### Universe

## Person number (FJ1986A\_0400)

File: FJI1986-P-H

All persons

### Literal question

Person number

## Relationship to head of household (FJ1986A\_0401)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-98

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the person's relationship to the head of household.

### Universe

All persons

### Literal question

For all persons  
[Questions 1-13 were asked of all persons]

2. Relationship

To head of household

### Interviewer instructions

## Relationship to head of household (FJ1986A\_0401)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

Questions 1 and 2 - Name and relationship

69. Ask, "Who stayed here on census night?"

70. It is important that you list the names in a set order so that you have a clear picture of the household from the very beginning.

71. List members of the household by family. Start with the head and his wife and unmarried children, beginning with the eldest and working down to the youngest. Then enter married children and their spouses and children. Then list other relatives and their wives and children who were in the household on census night. Finally list those who are not related to the head or anyone else in the household.

72. Very young children are sometimes forgotten, so pay particular attention to getting all babies counted. If the infant has no name, write "Baby of \_\_\_\_" and enter the mother's person number.

73. Remember to enquire about and to include night workers.

[p. 9]

74. When you have written the names of all who were in the household on census night read over the list and ask, "Is that correct?" If not, correct the list. Then ask, "Was there anyone else here on census night?" If there was, include them.

Then look about you. If you see infants or children whose mothers are included, or very old or infirm people, ask further questions, "What about that child? Is he or she listed? Was that old man here on census night? Are there any night workers?" You must be sure that everyone who was present on census night is included.

75. We do not require the person's full name. It will be enough for the purposes of the census to record the name by which the person is known so that he or she may be identified by supervisors and superintendents checking your work.

76. At the same time as you write names on line 1, enter the relationship on line 2.

77. Write "Head" under the name of the head of household. Then write the relationship of each person to the head or to his/her parents if they are present, or show the relationship to the husband/wife.

78. Relate children to their parents, if present, and husbands and wives, if present. In other cases relate persons to the head of the household.

79. Since every person will be entered under the number at the top of the column, his/her relationship may easily be written as "Wife of 1", "Son of 1 and 2", "Daughter of 4", and so on.

80. Describe the relationships accurately. Be particularly careful to distinguish between children born of the parents and adopted or step children.

81. Where a man and woman live together, although not married, you should treat them as man and wife if they regard themselves as such. The census is not concerned with the form of marriage.

82. The following relationships will cover all the cases with which the census is concerned: Head, Wife, Husband, Son (S), Daughter (D), Adopted Son (AS), Adopted Daughter (AD), Grandson (GS), Granddaughter (GD), Mother, and Father.

For all other relatives write "Relative". If the persons is in none of these categories write "Other". For persons in institutions it will be sufficient to write "Patient", "Prisoner", or as the case may be.

83. Where several persons who are not related are living in a household, name one as head and describe the rest as "Partner".

## Sex (FJ1986A\_0402)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

#### Overview

## Sex (FJ1986A\_0402)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-2

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates the person's gender.

#### Universe

All persons

#### Literal question

For all persons  
[Questions 1-13 were asked of all persons]

#### 3. Sex

M for males, F for females

#### Interviewer instructions

Question 3 - Sex

84. "Is this person male or female?" Write M for males and F for females.

85. Usually the person's sex will be clear to you from the name and relationship but if you don't know, ask. Never guess. Be particularly careful to get the sex of infants right. Check that the sex you record is compatible with relationship -- don't write M for persons shown as wives or daughters, nor F for persons shown as husbands or sons.

## Month of birth (FJ1986A\_0404)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-98

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates the person's month of birth.

#### Universe

All persons

#### Literal question

For all persons  
[Questions 1-13 were asked of all persons]

#### 4. Date of birth

If date unknown, estimate year

Day\_\_\_\_  
Month\_\_\_\_  
Year\_\_\_\_

#### Interviewer instructions

## Month of birth (FJ1986A\_0404)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

#### Question 4 - Date of birth

86. "When was this person born?" Write the day, the month and the year of birth.
87. Whether or not the day and month are known, you must enter a year of birth for all persons.
88. And for children born 1980-1986 you must try particularly hard to get at least the month and the year.
89. This question is one of the most important in the census and it may be the most difficult to answer. You will find many people who do not know their date of birth. In these cases you will have to estimate the year of birth.
90. The best source of information will be birth certificates or baptismal certificates and some families have a Bible in which birth dates are recorded. Ask to see any documents which are available.
91. Some people may not know their date of birth but may know their age. Ask, "How old is this person?" If the age is known, calculate the year of birth.
92. One reliable birthdate in the household may help you to work out the birthdates of other members of the household if it is known whether they are younger or older and by how many years.
93. If all else fails, make the best estimate you can, judging by such things as the person's appearance and position in the household and by using your common sense knowledge that parents are seldom younger than sixteen years of age when their first child is born, that women do not usually bear children below the age of twelve or over fifty years, that people who were in the same class at school are generally closely similar in age and so on.
94. If you are entering only the year of birth, because day and month are not known, write the year in full -- for example, 1942 or 1969. In this way there can be no confusion between year of birth and age.

## Year of birth (FJ1986A\_0405)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 4  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1900-9998

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates the person's year of birth.

#### Universe

All persons

#### Literal question

For all persons  
[Questions 1-13 were asked of all persons]

#### 4. Date of birth

If date unknown, estimate year

Day\_\_\_\_  
Month\_\_\_\_  
Year\_\_\_\_

#### Interviewer instructions

## Year of birth (FJ1986A\_0405)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

#### Question 4 - Date of birth

86. "When was this person born?" Write the day, the month and the year of birth.
87. Whether or not the day and month are known, you must enter a year of birth for all persons.
88. And for children born 1980-1986 you must try particularly hard to get at least the month and the year.
89. This question is one of the most important in the census and it may be the most difficult to answer. You will find many people who do not know their date of birth. In these cases you will have to estimate the year of birth.
90. The best source of information will be birth certificates or baptismal certificates and some families have a Bible in which birth dates are recorded. Ask to see any documents which are available.
91. Some people may not know their date of birth but may know their age. Ask, "How old is this person?" If the age is known, calculate the year of birth.
92. One reliable birthdate in the household may help you to work out the birthdates of other members of the household if it is known whether they are younger or older and by how many years.
93. If all else fails, make the best estimate you can, judging by such things as the person's appearance and position in the household and by using your common sense knowledge that parents are seldom younger than sixteen years of age when their first child is born, that women do not usually bear children below the age of twelve or over fifty years, that people who were in the same class at school are generally closely similar in age and so on.
94. If you are entering only the year of birth, because day and month are not known, write the year in full -- for example, 1942 or 1969. In this way there can be no confusion between year of birth and age.

## Age (FJ1986A\_0406)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-98

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates the person's age in years.

#### Universe

All persons

#### Literal question

For all persons  
[Questions 1-13 were asked of all persons]

#### 4. Date of birth

If date unknown, estimate year

Day\_\_\_\_  
Month\_\_\_\_  
Year\_\_\_\_

#### Interviewer instructions

## Age (FJ1986A\_0406)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

Question 4 - Date of birth

86. "When was this person born?" Write the day, the month and the year of birth.
87. Whether or not the day and month are known, you must enter a year of birth for all persons.
88. And for children born 1980-1986 you must try particularly hard to get at least the month and the year.
89. This question is one of the most important in the census and it may be the most difficult to answer. You will find many people who do not know their date of birth. In these cases you will have to estimate the year of birth.
90. The best source of information will be birth certificates or baptismal certificates and some families have a Bible in which birth dates are recorded. Ask to see any documents which are available.
91. Some people may not know their date of birth but may know their age. Ask, "How old is this person?" If the age is known, calculate the year of birth.
92. One reliable birthdate in the household may help you to work out the birthdates of other members of the household if it is known whether they are younger or older and by how many years.
93. If all else fails, make the best estimate you can, judging by such things as the person's appearance and position in the household and by using your common sense knowledge that parents are seldom younger than sixteen years of age when their first child is born, that women do not usually bear children below the age of twelve or over fifty years, that people who were in the same class at school are generally closely similar in age and so on.
94. If you are entering only the year of birth, because day and month are not known, write the year in full -- for example, 1942 or 1969. In this way there can be no confusion between year of birth and age.

## Ethnicity (FJ1986A\_0407)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-8

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates the person's ethnicity.

#### Universe

All persons

#### Literal question

For all persons  
[Questions 1-13 were asked of all persons]

5. Ethnic group

Chinese, part-Chinese, European, Fijian, Indian, Rotuman, Tongan, etc.

#### Interviewer instructions



## Ethnicity (FJ1986A\_0407)

### File: FJ1986-P-H

Question 5 - Ethnic group

95. "Is this person Chinese, part-Chinese, European, Fijian, Indian, part-European, Rotuman, Banaban, Samoan, Tongan, etc.?"

96. Record the group or race to which the person considers he or she belongs. If there is any doubt as to the person's racial origin, record the father's.

97. You may write F for Fijian and I for Indian. Write other groups/races in full.

## Marital status (FJ1986A\_0408)

### File: FJ1986-P-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-8

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates the person's marital status.

#### Universe

All persons

#### Literal question

For all persons  
[Questions 1-13 were asked of all persons]

6. Marital status

Never married, married, widowed, divorced or separated

#### Interviewer instructions

Question 6 - Marital status

98. "Is this person married?"

99. For persons who have never been married, including children, write "NM".

100. People living together as man and wife should be shown as married whether or not they have been through any civil or religious ceremonies. The census is not concerned with who is legally married and who is not. Accept the answer as it is given to you.

101. Widowed is for a person, male or female, who has been married but whose spouse has died and who has not remarried at the time of the census.

102. Separated or divorced is for a person who has been married but who has divorced or separated and is living as such at the time of the census. Accept the answer as it is given to you.

103. You may use the following abbreviations:

NM - for never married  
M - for married  
WID - for widowed  
SEP - for separated  
DIV - for divorced

## Father alive (FJ1986A\_0409)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-8

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates whether or not the person's father is alive.

#### Universe

All persons

#### Literal question

For all persons  
[Questions 1-13 were asked of all persons]

7. Real father

Alive or dead

#### Interviewer instructions

Question 7 - Real father

104. "Is this person's real father alive?"

105. Write "Alive" or "Dead" in respect of the person's real, natural father. (Not a father who may have adopted the person being enumerated)

[p. 12]

106. "Is this person's real mother alive?"

107. Write "Alive" or "Dead" in respect of the person's real mother, that is, the woman who bore him/her. (Not a mother who may have adopted the person being enumerated)

108. If the person's real mother is alive, ask: "Was this person's mother in the household on census night?"

109. If the answer is "Yes" and the person's real mother was present in the household, write the mother's person number. (If, for example, the person's real mother was present and her particulars are recorded in column 2, write her person number '2'). This allows 'mothers' and their 'own children' to be linked by person number in the one household.

110. If the person's mother was not in the household but was somewhere else, write "Not Present" which you may shorten to "NP".

## Mother alive (FJ1986A\_0410)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-8

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates whether or not the person's mother is alive.

#### Universe

## Mother alive (FJ1986A\_0410)

File: FJI1986-P-H

All persons

### Literal question

For all persons

[Questions 1-13 were asked of all persons]

8. Real mother

Alive or dead / person number if present

\_\_\_ / \_\_\_

### Interviewer instructions

Question 7 - Real father

104. "Is this person's real father alive?"

105. Write "Alive" or "Dead" in respect of the person's real, natural father. (Not a father who may have adopted the person being enumerated)

[p. 12]

106. "Is this person's real mother alive?"

107. Write "Alive" or "Dead" in respect of the person's real mother, that is, the woman who bore him/her. (Not a mother who may have adopted the person being enumerated)

108. If the person's real mother is alive, ask: "Was this person's mother in the household on census night?"

109. If the answer is "Yes" and the person's real mother was present in the household, write the mother's person number. (If, for example, the person's real mother was present and her particulars are recorded in column 2, write her person number '2'). This allows 'mothers' and their 'own children' to be linked by person number in the one household.

110. If the person's mother was not in the household but was somewhere else, write "Not Present" which you may shorten to "NP".

## Mother's person number (FJ1986A\_0411)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-30

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the mother's person number if the mother was present during the Census night.

### Universe

All persons

### Literal question

Mother's person number

## Age of mother (FJ1986A\_0412)

File: FJI1986-P-H

## Age of mother (FJ1986A\_0412)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 15-99

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates the age of the person's mother if the mother was present during the Census night.

#### Universe

Persons whose mother was identified in the household

#### Literal question

Age of mother

## Religion (FJ1986A\_0413)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-17

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates the person's religion.

#### Universe

All persons

#### Literal question

For all persons  
[Questions 1-13 were asked of all persons]

#### 9. Religion

Exact denomination or sect

#### Interviewer instructions

Question 9 - Religion

111. "What is this person's religion?"

112. People are not compelled to answer this question. If a person refuses to state a religion or objects to doing so, write "Objects".

113. Write the religion and the denomination of the person -- for example, "Christian Methodist", "Hindu - Arya Samaj", or "Muslim - Amadhya".

114. If the person has no religion write "None".

115. Once you have established the religion of the head of the household you may ask, "Are all members of the household of the same religion?"

116. If they are, you may write the initials rather than writing religion and denomination in full for all members of the household. Thus, if the head and everyone else in the household are of the Methodist Church you should write "Christian Methodist" for the head and you may write "CM" for the rest.

## Province or country of birth (FJ1986A\_0414)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-44

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates the province or country of birth of the person.

#### Universe

All persons

#### Literal question

For all persons  
[Questions 1-13 were asked of all persons]

#### 10. Place of birth

If in hospital, where mother lived. Province [in Fiji], country if outside Fiji.

Town if urban area, village or settlement if rural.

#### Interviewer instructions

Question 10 - Place of birth

117. "Where was this person's mother living when he or she was born?"

118. The question is put in this way because we wish to know the mother's usual place of residence at the time and not the location of the hospital in which she may have borne the person.

[p. 13]

119. If the person was born in Fiji write first the name of the province. On the second line write the name of the town, if the place was urban. If the place was rural, write the village or settlement.

120. It is important for the census to distinguish between urban and rural areas. In this sense 'urban' means the whole of the urban or built-up area, not just the gazetted [officially listed] city or town boundaries. For example, Kinoya is urban even though it is outside the Suva City boundary. If you receive an answer such as "Ba" or "Nadi" or "Labasa", ask whether the person is referring to the urban or to the rural area surrounding it. Add the letter 'U' for urban or 'R' for rural as appropriate.

121. If the person was born on one of the small islands such as those in the Lomaiviti, Lau, or Yasawa groups write the name of the island rather than the name of the village.

122. If the person was born outside Fiji write the name of the country - for example, India, New Zealand, Tonga, Western Samoa, Tuvalu, etc.

## Place of birth (either rural area or town if urban area)

### (FJ1986A\_0415)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

#### Overview

# Place of birth (either rural area or town if urban area) (FJ1986A\_0415) File: FJI1986-P-H

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-45

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

## Description

This variable indicates the place of birth (rural area or specific name of town if urban area) of the person.

## Universe

All persons

## Literal question

For all persons  
[Questions 1-13 were asked of all persons]

## 10. Place of birth

If in hospital, where mother lived. Province [in Fiji], country if outside Fiji.

Town if urban area, village or settlement if rural.

## Interviewer instructions

Question 10 - Place of birth

117. "Where was this person's mother living when he or she was born?"

118. The question is put in this way because we wish to know the mother's usual place of residence at the time and not the location of the hospital in which she may have borne the person.

[p. 13]

119. If the person was born in Fiji write first the name of the province. On the second line write the name of the town, if the place was urban. If the place was rural, write the village or settlement.

120. It is important for the census to distinguish between urban and rural areas. In this sense 'urban' means the whole of the urban or built-up area, not just the gazetted [officially listed] city or town boundaries. For example, Kinoya is urban even though it is outside the Suva City boundary. If you receive an answer such as "Ba" or "Nadi" or "Labasa", ask whether the person is referring to the urban or to the rural area surrounding it. Add the letter 'U' for urban or 'R' for rural as appropriate.

121. If the person was born on one of the small islands such as those in the Lomaiviti, Lau, or Yasawa groups write the name of the island rather than the name of the village.

122. If the person was born outside Fiji write the name of the country - for example, India, New Zealand, Tonga, Western Samoa, Tuvalu, etc.

# Province or country of residence in 1981 (FJ1986A\_0416) File: FJI1986-P-H

## Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

## Description

## Province or country of residence in 1981 (FJ1986A\_0416)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

This variable indicates the province or country of residence of the person in 1981.

#### Universe

Persons age 5+

#### Literal question

For all persons

[Questions 1-13 were asked of all persons]

11. Where living in 1981

Province [in Fiji], country if outside Fiji

\_\_\_\_\_  
Town if urban area, village or settlement if rural.

#### Interviewer instructions

Question 11 - Where living in 1981

123. "Where was this person living in 1981?"

124. For persons who were living in Fiji write first the name of the province, and on the second line write the name of the town or of the village or settlement if the place was rural. Distinguish urban from rural places by adding the letters 'U' for urban or 'R' for rural as appropriate.

125. If the person was born on one of the small islands such as those in the Lomaiviti, Lau, or Yasawa groups write the name of the island rather than the name of the village.

126. Record the province and locality where the person normally lived and worked in 1981. A person who may have been away from home temporarily should be shown where he or she normally lived.

127. If the person changed residence in 1981, record the place where he or she was living on 31 August.

128. For persons who were living outside Fiji write the name of the country.

129. If the person was born in 1982 or after, write "Not Born", which you may shorten to "NB".

130. It is necessary to make enquiry for each member of the household. Do not assume that all members of the household lived in the same place five years ago -- members may have been separated for schooling or work and others may have joined the household on marriage, widowhood, adoption, for schooling or for other reasons.

## Residence in 1981 (either rural area or town if urban area)

### (FJ1986A\_0417)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates the place of residence (rural area or specific town if urban area) of the person in 1981.

#### Universe

Persons age 5+

#### Literal question

## Residence in 1981 (either rural area or town if urban area) (FJ1986A\_0417)

File: FJI1986-P-H

For all persons

[Questions 1-13 were asked of all persons]

11. Where living in 1981

Province [in Fiji], country if outside Fiji

\_\_\_\_\_  
Town if urban area, village or settlement if rural.

### Interviewer instructions

Question 11 - Where living in 1981

123. "Where was this person living in 1981?"

124. For persons who were living in Fiji write first the name of the province, and on the second line write the name of the town or of the village or settlement if the place was rural. Distinguish urban from rural places by adding the letters 'U' for urban or 'R' for rural as appropriate.

125. If the person was born on one of the small islands such as those in the Lomaiviti, Lau, or Yasawa groups write the name of the island rather than the name of the village.

126. Record the province and locality where the person normally lived and worked in 1981. A person who may have been away from home temporarily should be shown where he or she normally lived.

127. If the person changed residence in 1981, record the place where he or she was living on 31 August.

128. For persons who were living outside Fiji write the name of the country.

129. If the person was born in 1982 or after, write "Not Born", which you may shorten to "NB".

130. It is necessary to make enquiry for each member of the household. Do not assume that all members of the household lived in the same place five years ago -- members may have been separated for schooling or work and others may have joined the household on marriage, widowhood, adoption, for schooling or for other reasons.

## School attendance (FJ1986A\_0418)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-8

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates whether or not the person is attending or has attended school.

### Universe

All persons

### Literal question



## School attendance (FJ1986A\_0418)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

For all persons

[Questions 1-13 were asked of all persons]

#### 12. School attendance

Attending school, left school, never been

#### Interviewer instructions

Question 12 - School attendance

131. "Is this person attending school this year?"

132. A person is either:

Attending school - write "At"

Has left school - write "Left"

Or has never been to school - write "Never"

In this sense, 'school' means any educational establishment in which primary or secondary education is given on a full-time basis.

## Educational attainment (FJ1986A\_0419)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete

Format: numeric

Width: 2

Decimals: 0

Range: 0-98

Valid cases: 0

Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates the highest level of education the person has attained.

#### Universe

All persons

#### Literal question

For all persons

[Questions 1-13 were asked of all persons]

#### 13. Educational attainment

Highest level attained

#### Interviewer instructions

## Educational attainment (FJ1986A\_0419)

### File: FJ1986-P-H

Question 13 - Educational attainment

133. "What is the highest level of education this person has attained?"

134. State the highest class or form the person reached or is attending if still at school. If the person has never been to school, write "none". You may shorten class and form by writing "Cl 4" or "F 3" or as the case may be.

135. If the person has been to secondary school, has left secondary school and has successfully completed some post-secondary training or gained some post-secondary qualification, write details -- in such cases give degrees by their usual initials. Enter "Teach TC", "Med. FSM", "Nurse FSM" or as appropriate for other training. If the person has more than one post-secondary qualification, enter the one the person considers most important.

136. If the person attended an informal or unrecognized school outside the formal primary/secondary system, such as a Bible class, write "Unrecognized" which you may shorten to "Unrec".

137. This completes the questions which are to be asked of all persons. Make sure there is an entry in each box and that the entry is correct.

## Type of activity last week (FJ1986A\_0420)

### File: FJ1986-P-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates the type of activity the person was doing the week before the Census.

#### Universe

Persons born in 1971 or before.

#### Literal question

For all persons born in 1971 or before

[Questions 14-17 were asked of all persons born in 1971 or before]

14. Type of activity last week

What did the person do last week? Cash work or other work.

\_\_\_\_\_

If no work, what was the reason? Looking for work, not looking, housewife, student, pensioner, too old, disabled, etc.

\_\_\_\_\_

#### Interviewer instructions

# Type of activity last week (FJ1986A\_0420)

## File: FJI1986-P-H

Question 14 - Type of activity last week

142. "What did this person do last week?"

143. A person either worked last week or did not.

144. By work we mean any activity concerned with providing the necessities of life for the person or the person's family or household. The question applies to women as well as men.

145. Anyone who was active last week, in any way, in providing for themselves or the household worked. It does not matter whether they had a job or were paid for what they did. A person who farmed, fished, cut copra, looked after livestock, replaced thatch on a roof, or cultivated in a vegetable garden worked. So did a person who was in paid employment.

146. Those who worked fall into two categories for the purposes of the census -- those who worked mainly for money last week and those who provided for themselves in other ways.

Cash work: A person who was employed last week or who worked mainly for cash is a cash worker. Such a person may have had a paid job or may have worked on his or her own account making, growing, or selling things for money.

Other work: Many people provide for themselves or their families in other ways than by working for cash. Such people may perform a variety of tasks in growing, gathering produce, or fishing to feed their families and may sell some produce. But such people are not mainly working to sell produce for cash.

147. A person may have combined cash work and other last week. In such cases write "cash work".

[p. 16]

148. A person may not have worked last week because he or she was temporarily absent from work by reason of being on holiday, sickness, or for some other reason. In such cases ask about the person's normal activity. A teacher on holiday, for example, may not have been teaching last week because the schools were closed. Such people should be regarded as having worked.

149. If a person did no work, ask: "What was the reason?"

150. There are many reasons why a person may have done no work last week. Those which are most important to the census are:

Looking for work: This applies to people who would have worked, who wanted to work and who actively looked for work last week. The test is, "Did this person do anything about finding work?"

Not looking for work: This category applies to those of working age who were capable of working but who did no work last week and did nothing about finding work, either because they knew there were no jobs available or because they did not want to work. The test is, 'Did this person do anything to provide for himself or herself?' If he or she did so, enter "cash work" or "other work" as appropriate. Only if the person did nothing last week and was dependent upon others for food or shelter should you enter "Not looking".

Housewife: This applies to those who did not work last week and were occupied with purely domestic duties around the house. Many housewives combine domestic duties with working outside the house -- in the garden, collecting food, or in paid employment. In such cases you should write "cash work" or "other work" as appropriate.

Student: If the person is attending school, a training course, or a university full-time, write "Student". Full-time students will be on holiday at the time of the census and some may have worked last week but for the purpose of the census such people should be entered as "Student".

Other: There are other reasons why a person may have done no work last week. Ask and record the reason -- 'too old', 'disabled', 'pensioner', 'patient', or as the case may be.

# Occupation (FJ1986A\_0421)

## File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
 Format: numeric  
 Width: 3  
 Decimals: 0  
 Range: 13-999

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable describes the occupation of the person who worked the week before the Census.

### Universe

Persons born in 1971 or before and worked last week (cash work or other work)

### Literal question

For all persons born in 1971 or before  
 [Questions 14-17 were asked of all persons born in 1971 or before]

### 15. Occupation

What is the person's occupation?  
 What kind of work does the person do?

### Interviewer instructions

## Occupation (FJ1986A\_0421)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

151. Questions 15, 16 and 17 apply to all persons who worked last week -- that is to all persons for whom you have entered "cash work" or "other work". For the rest, leave blank.

#### Question 15 - Occupation

152. We require an exact description of the kind of work the person did last week. Ask, "What kind of work did this person do last week?"

153. It is sometimes difficult to get an exact answer but you should always aim to provide a two or three word description of the person's job. A vague single word description is not enough. Avoid general terms such as 'manager', 'clerk', 'mechanic', 'foreman', 'teacher', 'operator', or 'laborer'. Record exactly what a person did -- for example, 'sales manager', 'typist clerk', 'motor mechanic', 'foreman, carpenter', 'primary teacher', 'forklift operator', 'stevedore'.

154. You will find it best to speak to the person concerned whenever possible. Members of the household are often vague as to the occupations of others.

155. If the person is employed you may find that you get a more accurate idea of his/her job by asking for the job title and recording that.

156. A person may have done more than one kind of job last week. In such a case you should record his main job -- the one he spends most time at -- that which he usually does.

157. If the person combines paid employment with unpaid work you should record the paid job rather than the unpaid job -- for example, if the person is a bus driver and worked last weekend on his farm he should be entered as 'bus driver' and if the person is a housewife who went to market to sell food she should be entered as 'market food seller'.

158. A person engaged temporarily on the census should state his/her usual occupation. Thus if you are a secondary school teacher and are working as a census supervisor or enumerator, your occupation should be recorded as 'secondary teacher'.

159. Many people may be described generally as 'farmer'. It is particularly important that we know exactly what kind of farmers they are.

160. Farmers in Fiji fall into two main categories. Those who live and farm in Fijian villages on communal land and those who farm outside the Fijian village system.

161. A Fijian living in his/her village, sharing the communal life of the village, who worked in village agriculture last week and who did no other work may be described as 'villager'. Such a person may perform a variety of tasks in growing or gathering produce, hunting, or fishing to feed and clothe his/her family and may sell some produce but is not a commercial farmer.

162. Some Fijian villagers grow crops such as dalo, yaqona, or ginger mainly for sale. Such persons should be described as 'growing dalo' or 'growing yaqona' or as the case may be and not as 'villager'.

163. In describing the occupations of persons who farm outside the Fijian village system you must be precise -- for example, write 'cane farmer', 'rice grower', 'dairyman', or 'poultry farm worker'. Avoid the vague word -- do not write 'farmer' or 'laborer'.

[p. 18]

164. Many of these farmers engage in more than one activity but in describing the work done you should pick out the person's main crop or activity -- the one to which he/she devotes most time -- the one which he/she regards as most important -- the one which is commercial. You will thus be able to describe a person as 'growing coconuts', 'raising cattle', 'market gardening', and so on.

165. The term 'cane farmer' should be used only of the person who owns or leases the land on which the cane is grown. Others working on the farm should be described as 'cane farm workers' unless they do a specific job such as 'cane cutter'. The same distinction should be made between those who own, lease or operate dairy farms, cattle farms, or copra plantations and those who work on them.

## Industry 3 digits (FJ1986A\_0433)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 3  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 111-999

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates the industry (at three-digit level) in which the person who worked was engaged the week before the census.

#### Universe

Persons born in 1971 or before and worked last week (cash work and other work).

#### Literal question

For all persons born in 1971 or before  
[Questions 14-17 were asked of all persons born in 1971 or before]

#### 16. Industry

Who does the person work for? Department if government or large company.  
If self-employed, what is the person's trade or business?

#### Interviewer instructions

Question 16 - Industry

166. You have described the person's own job, which is his occupation. Next we have to consider the kind of business, product or service produced by the worker and his/her fellow workers. For example, a person may be a typist working for a mining company, in a building contractor's office, in a hotel, for a bus company, in a department store, for the Government or for a law firm. The person's occupation is 'typist' but the product, business or service is different in each case.

167. If the person is employed as a cash worker, ask: "Who does this person work for?" or "Where does this person work?"

168. Enter the name of the company, firm or organization for which he or she works.

169. Some large companies make, produce or sell more than one kind of product and the same is true of large Departments of Government. In such cases state the branch or section for which the person works. For example, a large company like Carpenters engages in many kinds of activity and you should distinguish the branch for which the person works by writing 'Carpenters Shipping', 'Carpenters Travel', or as the case may be.

170. In the same way large Government Departments at the PWD engage in different kinds of work and you should distinguish this by writing 'PWD roads', 'PWD mech. workshops', 'PWD water', or as the case may be, but not just 'PWD'.

171. If the person is self-employed, works in a family business or has done other work, ask: "What is this person's trade or business?"

172. Write in two or three words about what kind of business or activity is carried on -- what is made or produced -- what services are provided -- what goods are sold -- what crops are grown.

173. Be precise. Avoid vague answers. Good answers, for example, are 'shoe repair', 'making furniture', 'bus company', 'retail store'. Bad answers are 'repair', 'factory', 'business', 'private enterprise', 'self-employed' -- we must know what is repaired, what the factory makes, what kind of business, what sort of private enterprise, what the self-employed makes or sells.

## Employment status (FJ1986A\_0423)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

#### Overview

## Employment status (FJ1986A\_0423)

File: FJI1986-P-H

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the employment status (private employee, government employee or other type of employee) of the person who worked the week before the Census.

### Universe

Persons born in 1971 or before and worked last week (cash work or other work).

### Literal question

For all persons born in 1971 or before  
[Questions 14-17 were asked of all persons born in 1971 or before]

### 17. Employment status

How is the person paid? Wage salary, by sale, or job done unpaid.

### Interviewer instructions

151. Questions 15, 16 and 17 apply to all persons who worked last week -- that is to all persons for whom you have entered "cash work" or "other work". For the rest, leave blank.

### Question 17 - Employment status

174. "How is this person paid?"

175. We are concerned with the way in which people are rewarded for their work. Everyone who worked last week was rewarded in one of the following ways:

**Wages or salary:** Such people are employed and are paid regularly in cash. A wage earner is paid in cash on an hourly, daily, or weekly basis. A salary earner has his or her pay assessed on an annual basis. Write 'wage' or 'salary' as appropriate.

**By sale:** Such people are paid in cash when they sell some thing or some service. They are self-employed and do not receive a wage or salary. A cane farmer is paid for the cane he or she sells. A person who runs his own shop is paid for each article sold. A market vendor is paid for the food sold. The same is true of people who grow vegetables, root crops, raise chickens or catch fish to sell. For such people write 'sale'.

**By job done:** This category includes casual workers and everyone who is paid on a contract, task or piece work basis. They do not receive a regular wage or salary. This kind of arrangement is common in rural areas -- for example, in cane cutting gangs or fencing on contract -- as well as in urban areas -- for example, grass cutters, casual laborers and stevedores. For such people write 'job'.

**Unpaid:** Such people work but do not receive regular wages. Very often they work in the family business or farm and are members of the family who are provided with food and lodging and share in the benefits of any profits which arise from the joint family work but do not receive cash on a regular basis. For such people write 'unpaid'.

## Number of male children present (FJ1986A\_0424)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

# Number of male children present (FJ1986A\_0424)

File: FJI1986-P-H

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

## Description

This variable indicates the number of male children who were present on Census night.

## Universe

Females born in 1971 or before

## Literal question

For all women born in 1971 or before

[Questions 18-22 were asked of all women born in 1971 or before]

18. How many of the children that this woman has borne alive were here on Census night?

If none, [write] '0'.

Boys: \_

Girls: \_

## Interviewer instructions



# Number of male children present (FJ1986A\_0424)

## File: FJI1986-P-H

176. The next set of questions, 18 to 22, applies to all women born in 1971 or before.

177. An answer is required of all women in this category whether or not they are married, whether or not they are still attending school, and whether or not you think they may have borne children.

178. If the person is male or is a girl born 1972 to 1986, write 'N/A' on line 18 and leave the rest of the column blank.

179. If possible speak to the woman herself. She will know about the children she has borne and will be able to answer the questions more accurately than anyone else.

180. The census is concerned with all the children a woman has borne. Include children who have grown up and left home, children borne by the woman to other men as well as to her present husband, her children who are living away from home and children who have died even if they died shortly after birth. Be careful to include very young babies.

181. Do not include adopted children, step children or children who may be staying in the household but were not borne by the woman herself.

182. We are concerned with the number of children the woman has borne alive. '0' is a number. If the appropriate number on any line is '0', then write '0'. Do not leave lines blank and do not use any other symbol.

183. A child born alive is one who cries after being born. The census is concerned with children born alive. Do not include still births -- that is, children who did not cry.

184. Ask, "Has this woman borne any children?"

185. If the woman has never borne any children alive, write '0' for boys and '0' for girls.

186. If the woman has borne a child or children, ask: "How many were with her on census night?"

187. Write the number of boys and the number of girls who were in this household on census night on line 18. If the answer is 'none', write '0' in the appropriate box.

188. "How many were elsewhere on census night?"

189. Write the number of boys and the number of girls whom the woman has borne who were not in the household on census night. If the answer is 'none', write '0' in the appropriate box.

190. "How many have died?"

191. Write the number of boys and girls whom the woman has borne alive but who have since died. If the answer is 'none', write '0' in the appropriate box.

[p. 21]

192. You have recorded details of all the children the woman has borne alive. You are next required to record particulars of her most recent live birth -- that is, of the last child she had borne alive.

193. "When was the last child born?"

194. Whenever possible record the day, month and year.

195. If the day is not known, record at least the month and year for all children born between 1980 and 1986 even if it takes time to establish the month by questioning the mother and other members of the household.

196. For children born before 1980 it will be enough to record the year of birth.

197. "Is the child still alive?"

198. Write 'yes' or 'no' as appropriate.

# Number of female children present (FJ1986A\_0425)

## File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
 Format: numeric  
 Width: 2  
 Decimals: 0  
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the number of female children who were present on Census night.

### Universe

Females born in 1971 or before

### Literal question

For all women born in 1971 or before

[Questions 18-22 were asked of all women born in 1971 or before]

18. How many of the children that this woman has borne alive were here on Census night?

If none, [write] '0'.

Boys: \_

Girls: \_

### Interviewer instructions

## Number of female children present (FJ1986A\_0425)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

176. The next set of questions, 18 to 22, applies to all women born in 1971 or before.

177. An answer is required of all women in this category whether or not they are married, whether or not they are still attending school, and whether or not you think they may have borne children.

178. If the person is male or is a girl born 1972 to 1986, write 'N/A' on line 18 and leave the rest of the column blank.

179. If possible speak to the woman herself. She will know about the children she has borne and will be able to answer the questions more accurately than anyone else.

180. The census is concerned with all the children a woman has borne. Include children who have grown up and left home, children borne by the woman to other men as well as to her present husband, her children who are living away from home and children who have died even if they died shortly after birth. Be careful to include very young babies.

181. Do not include adopted children, step children or children who may be staying in the household but were not borne by the woman herself.

182. We are concerned with the number of children the woman has borne alive. '0' is a number. If the appropriate number on any line is '0', then write '0'. Do not leave lines blank and do not use any other symbol.

183. A child born alive is one who cries after being born. The census is concerned with children born alive. Do not include still births -- that is, children who did not cry.

184. Ask, "Has this woman borne any children?"

185. If the woman has never borne any children alive, write '0' for boys and '0' for girls.

186. If the woman has borne a child or children, ask: "How many were with her on census night?"

187. Write the number of boys and the number of girls who were in this household on census night on line 18. If the answer is 'none', write '0' in the appropriate box.

188. "How many were elsewhere on census night?"

189. Write the number of boys and the number of girls whom the woman has borne who were not in the household on census night. If the answer is 'none', write '0' in the appropriate box.

190. "How many have died?"

191. Write the number of boys and girls whom the woman has borne alive but who have since died. If the answer is 'none', write '0' in the appropriate box.

[p. 21]

192. You have recorded details of all the children the woman has borne alive. You are next required to record particulars of her most recent live birth -- that is, of the last child she had borne alive.

193. "When was the last child born?"

194. Whenever possible record the day, month and year.

195. If the day is not known, record at least the month and year for all children born between 1980 and 1986 even if it takes time to establish the month by questioning the mother and other members of the household.

196. For children born before 1980 it will be enough to record the year of birth.

197. "Is the child still alive?"

198. Write 'yes' or 'no' as appropriate.

# Number of male children living elsewhere (FJ1986A\_0426)

## File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
 Format: numeric  
 Width: 2  
 Decimals: 0  
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the number of male children who were living elsewhere on Census night.

### Universe

Females born in 1971 or before

### Literal question

For all women born in 1971 or before  
 [Questions 18-22 were asked of all women born in 1971 or before]

19. How many were elsewhere?

If none, [write] '0'.

Boys: \_

Girls: \_

### Interviewer instructions

## Number of male children living elsewhere (FJ1986A\_0426)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

176. The next set of questions, 18 to 22, applies to all women born in 1971 or before.

177. An answer is required of all women in this category whether or not they are married, whether or not they are still attending school, and whether or not you think they may have borne children.

178. If the person is male or is a girl born 1972 to 1986, write 'N/A' on line 18 and leave the rest of the column blank.

179. If possible speak to the woman herself. She will know about the children she has borne and will be able to answer the questions more accurately than anyone else.

180. The census is concerned with all the children a woman has borne. Include children who have grown up and left home, children borne by the woman to other men as well as to her present husband, her children who are living away from home and children who have died even if they died shortly after birth. Be careful to include very young babies.

181. Do not include adopted children, step children or children who may be staying in the household but were not borne by the woman herself.

182. We are concerned with the number of children the woman has borne alive. '0' is a number. If the appropriate number on any line is '0', then write '0'. Do not leave lines blank and do not use any other symbol.

183. A child born alive is one who cries after being born. The census is concerned with children born alive. Do not include still births -- that is, children who did not cry.

184. Ask, "Has this woman borne any children?"

185. If the woman has never borne any children alive, write '0' for boys and '0' for girls.

186. If the woman has borne a child or children, ask: "How many were with her on census night?"

187. Write the number of boys and the number of girls who were in this household on census night on line 18. If the answer is 'none', write '0' in the appropriate box.

188. "How many were elsewhere on census night?"

189. Write the number of boys and the number of girls whom the woman has borne who were not in the household on census night. If the answer is 'none', write '0' in the appropriate box.

190. "How many have died?"

191. Write the number of boys and girls whom the woman has borne alive but who have since died. If the answer is 'none', write '0' in the appropriate box.

[p. 21]

192. You have recorded details of all the children the woman has borne alive. You are next required to record particulars of her most recent live birth -- that is, of the last child she had borne alive.

193. "When was the last child born?"

194. Whenever possible record the day, month and year.

195. If the day is not known, record at least the month and year for all children born between 1980 and 1986 even if it takes time to establish the month by questioning the mother and other members of the household.

196. For children born before 1980 it will be enough to record the year of birth.

197. "Is the child still alive?"

198. Write 'yes' or 'no' as appropriate.

# Number of female children living elsewhere (FJ1986A\_0427)

## File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
 Format: numeric  
 Width: 2  
 Decimals: 0  
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the number of female children who were living elsewhere on Census night.

### Universe

Females born in 1971 or before

### Literal question

For all women born in 1971 or before  
 [Questions 18-22 were asked of all women born in 1971 or before]

19. How many were elsewhere?

If none, [write] '0'.

Boys: \_

Girls: \_

### Interviewer instructions

## Number of female children living elsewhere (FJ1986A\_0427)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

176. The next set of questions, 18 to 22, applies to all women born in 1971 or before.

177. An answer is required of all women in this category whether or not they are married, whether or not they are still attending school, and whether or not you think they may have borne children.

178. If the person is male or is a girl born 1972 to 1986, write 'N/A' on line 18 and leave the rest of the column blank.

179. If possible speak to the woman herself. She will know about the children she has borne and will be able to answer the questions more accurately than anyone else.

180. The census is concerned with all the children a woman has borne. Include children who have grown up and left home, children borne by the woman to other men as well as to her present husband, her children who are living away from home and children who have died even if they died shortly after birth. Be careful to include very young babies.

181. Do not include adopted children, step children or children who may be staying in the household but were not borne by the woman herself.

182. We are concerned with the number of children the woman has borne alive. '0' is a number. If the appropriate number on any line is '0', then write '0'. Do not leave lines blank and do not use any other symbol.

183. A child born alive is one who cries after being born. The census is concerned with children born alive. Do not include still births -- that is, children who did not cry.

184. Ask, "Has this woman borne any children?"

185. If the woman has never borne any children alive, write '0' for boys and '0' for girls.

186. If the woman has borne a child or children, ask: "How many were with her on census night?"

187. Write the number of boys and the number of girls who were in this household on census night on line 18. If the answer is 'none', write '0' in the appropriate box.

188. "How many were elsewhere on census night?"

189. Write the number of boys and the number of girls whom the woman has borne who were not in the household on census night. If the answer is 'none', write '0' in the appropriate box.

190. "How many have died?"

191. Write the number of boys and girls whom the woman has borne alive but who have since died. If the answer is 'none', write '0' in the appropriate box.

[p. 21]

192. You have recorded details of all the children the woman has borne alive. You are next required to record particulars of her most recent live birth -- that is, of the last child she had borne alive.

193. "When was the last child born?"

194. Whenever possible record the day, month and year.

195. If the day is not known, record at least the month and year for all children born between 1980 and 1986 even if it takes time to establish the month by questioning the mother and other members of the household.

196. For children born before 1980 it will be enough to record the year of birth.

197. "Is the child still alive?"

198. Write 'yes' or 'no' as appropriate.

# Number of male children who have died (FJ1986A\_0428)

## File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
 Format: numeric  
 Width: 2  
 Decimals: 0  
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the number of male children who were born alive and are dead.

### Universe

Females born in 1971 or before

### Literal question

For all women born in 1971 or before

[Questions 18-22 were asked of all women born in 1971 or before]

20. How many have died?

If none, [write] '0'.

Boys: \_

Girls: \_

### Interviewer instructions



## Number of male children who have died (FJ1986A\_0428)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

176. The next set of questions, 18 to 22, applies to all women born in 1971 or before.

177. An answer is required of all women in this category whether or not they are married, whether or not they are still attending school, and whether or not you think they may have borne children.

178. If the person is male or is a girl born 1972 to 1986, write 'N/A' on line 18 and leave the rest of the column blank.

179. If possible speak to the woman herself. She will know about the children she has borne and will be able to answer the questions more accurately than anyone else.

180. The census is concerned with all the children a woman has borne. Include children who have grown up and left home, children borne by the woman to other men as well as to her present husband, her children who are living away from home and children who have died even if they died shortly after birth. Be careful to include very young babies.

181. Do not include adopted children, step children or children who may be staying in the household but were not borne by the woman herself.

182. We are concerned with the number of children the woman has borne alive. '0' is a number. If the appropriate number on any line is '0', then write '0'. Do not leave lines blank and do not use any other symbol.

183. A child born alive is one who cries after being born. The census is concerned with children born alive. Do not include still births -- that is, children who did not cry.

184. Ask, "Has this woman borne any children?"

185. If the woman has never borne any children alive, write '0' for boys and '0' for girls.

186. If the woman has borne a child or children, ask: "How many were with her on census night?"

187. Write the number of boys and the number of girls who were in this household on census night on line 18. If the answer is 'none', write '0' in the appropriate box.

188. "How many were elsewhere on census night?"

189. Write the number of boys and the number of girls whom the woman has borne who were not in the household on census night. If the answer is 'none', write '0' in the appropriate box.

190. "How many have died?"

191. Write the number of boys and girls whom the woman has borne alive but who have since died. If the answer is 'none', write '0' in the appropriate box.

[p. 21]

192. You have recorded details of all the children the woman has borne alive. You are next required to record particulars of her most recent live birth -- that is, of the last child she had borne alive.

193. "When was the last child born?"

194. Whenever possible record the day, month and year.

195. If the day is not known, record at least the month and year for all children born between 1980 and 1986 even if it takes time to establish the month by questioning the mother and other members of the household.

196. For children born before 1980 it will be enough to record the year of birth.

197. "Is the child still alive?"

198. Write 'yes' or 'no' as appropriate.

# Number of female children who have died (FJ1986A\_0429)

## File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
 Format: numeric  
 Width: 2  
 Decimals: 0  
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the number of female children who were born alive and are dead.

### Universe

Females born in 1971 or before

### Literal question

For all women born in 1971 or before  
 [Questions 18-22 were asked of all women born in 1971 or before]

20. How many have died?

If none, [write] '0'.

Boys: \_

Girls: \_

### Interviewer instructions

## Number of female children who have died (FJ1986A\_0429)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

176. The next set of questions, 18 to 22, applies to all women born in 1971 or before.

177. An answer is required of all women in this category whether or not they are married, whether or not they are still attending school, and whether or not you think they may have borne children.

178. If the person is male or is a girl born 1972 to 1986, write 'N/A' on line 18 and leave the rest of the column blank.

179. If possible speak to the woman herself. She will know about the children she has borne and will be able to answer the questions more accurately than anyone else.

180. The census is concerned with all the children a woman has borne. Include children who have grown up and left home, children borne by the woman to other men as well as to her present husband, her children who are living away from home and children who have died even if they died shortly after birth. Be careful to include very young babies.

181. Do not include adopted children, step children or children who may be staying in the household but were not borne by the woman herself.

182. We are concerned with the number of children the woman has borne alive. '0' is a number. If the appropriate number on any line is '0', then write '0'. Do not leave lines blank and do not use any other symbol.

183. A child born alive is one who cries after being born. The census is concerned with children born alive. Do not include still births -- that is, children who did not cry.

184. Ask, "Has this woman borne any children?"

185. If the woman has never borne any children alive, write '0' for boys and '0' for girls.

186. If the woman has borne a child or children, ask: "How many were with her on census night?"

187. Write the number of boys and the number of girls who were in this household on census night on line 18. If the answer is 'none', write '0' in the appropriate box.

188. "How many were elsewhere on census night?"

189. Write the number of boys and the number of girls whom the woman has borne who were not in the household on census night. If the answer is 'none', write '0' in the appropriate box.

190. "How many have died?"

191. Write the number of boys and girls whom the woman has borne alive but who have since died. If the answer is 'none', write '0' in the appropriate box.

[p. 21]

192. You have recorded details of all the children the woman has borne alive. You are next required to record particulars of her most recent live birth -- that is, of the last child she had borne alive.

193. "When was the last child born?"

194. Whenever possible record the day, month and year.

195. If the day is not known, record at least the month and year for all children born between 1980 and 1986 even if it takes time to establish the month by questioning the mother and other members of the household.

196. For children born before 1980 it will be enough to record the year of birth.

197. "Is the child still alive?"

198. Write 'yes' or 'no' as appropriate.

# Month when the last child born alive was born (FJ1986A\_0430)

## File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the month when the last child born alive was born.

### Universe

Females born in 1971 or before who ever had children

### Literal question

For all women born in 1971 or before  
[Questions 18-22 were asked of all women born in 1971 or before]

21. When was the last child born?

Day\_\_\_\_  
Month\_\_\_\_  
Year\_\_\_\_

### Interviewer instructions

# Month when the last child born alive was born (FJ1986A\_0430)

## File: FJI1986-P-H

176. The next set of questions, 18 to 22, applies to all women born in 1971 or before.

177. An answer is required of all women in this category whether or not they are married, whether or not they are still attending school, and whether or not you think they may have borne children.

178. If the person is male or is a girl born 1972 to 1986, write 'N/A' on line 18 and leave the rest of the column blank.

179. If possible speak to the woman herself. She will know about the children she has borne and will be able to answer the questions more accurately than anyone else.

180. The census is concerned with all the children a woman has borne. Include children who have grown up and left home, children borne by the woman to other men as well as to her present husband, her children who are living away from home and children who have died even if they died shortly after birth. Be careful to include very young babies.

181. Do not include adopted children, step children or children who may be staying in the household but were not borne by the woman herself.

182. We are concerned with the number of children the woman has borne alive. '0' is a number. If the appropriate number on any line is '0', then write '0'. Do not leave lines blank and do not use any other symbol.

183. A child born alive is one who cries after being born. The census is concerned with children born alive. Do not include still births -- that is, children who did not cry.

184. Ask, "Has this woman borne any children?"

185. If the woman has never borne any children alive, write '0' for boys and '0' for girls.

186. If the woman has borne a child or children, ask: "How many were with her on census night?"

187. Write the number of boys and the number of girls who were in this household on census night on line 18. If the answer is 'none', write '0' in the appropriate box.

188. "How many were elsewhere on census night?"

189. Write the number of boys and the number of girls whom the woman has borne who were not in the household on census night. If the answer is 'none', write '0' in the appropriate box.

190. "How many have died?"

191. Write the number of boys and girls whom the woman has borne alive but who have since died. If the answer is 'none', write '0' in the appropriate box.

[p. 21]

192. You have recorded details of all the children the woman has borne alive. You are next required to record particulars of her most recent live birth -- that is, of the last child she had borne alive.

193. "When was the last child born?"

194. Whenever possible record the day, month and year.

195. If the day is not known, record at least the month and year for all children born between 1980 and 1986 even if it takes time to establish the month by questioning the mother and other members of the household.

196. For children born before 1980 it will be enough to record the year of birth.

197. "Is the child still alive?"

198. Write 'yes' or 'no' as appropriate.

# Year when the last child born alive was born (FJ1986A\_0431)

## File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
 Format: numeric  
 Width: 4  
 Decimals: 0  
 Range: 1915-9999

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the year when the last child born alive was born.

### Universe

Females born in 1971 or before who ever had children

### Literal question

For all women born in 1971 or before  
 [Questions 18-22 were asked of all women born in 1971 or before]

21. When was the last child born?

Day\_\_\_\_  
 Month\_\_\_\_  
 Year\_\_\_\_

### Interviewer instructions

## Year when the last child born alive was born (FJ1986A\_0431)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

176. The next set of questions, 18 to 22, applies to all women born in 1971 or before.

177. An answer is required of all women in this category whether or not they are married, whether or not they are still attending school, and whether or not you think they may have borne children.

178. If the person is male or is a girl born 1972 to 1986, write 'N/A' on line 18 and leave the rest of the column blank.

179. If possible speak to the woman herself. She will know about the children she has borne and will be able to answer the questions more accurately than anyone else.

180. The census is concerned with all the children a woman has borne. Include children who have grown up and left home, children borne by the woman to other men as well as to her present husband, her children who are living away from home and children who have died even if they died shortly after birth. Be careful to include very young babies.

181. Do not include adopted children, step children or children who may be staying in the household but were not borne by the woman herself.

182. We are concerned with the number of children the woman has borne alive. '0' is a number. If the appropriate number on any line is '0', then write '0'. Do not leave lines blank and do not use any other symbol.

183. A child born alive is one who cries after being born. The census is concerned with children born alive. Do not include still births -- that is, children who did not cry.

184. Ask, "Has this woman borne any children?"

185. If the woman has never borne any children alive, write '0' for boys and '0' for girls.

186. If the woman has borne a child or children, ask: "How many were with her on census night?"

187. Write the number of boys and the number of girls who were in this household on census night on line 18. If the answer is 'none', write '0' in the appropriate box.

188. "How many were elsewhere on census night?"

189. Write the number of boys and the number of girls whom the woman has borne who were not in the household on census night. If the answer is 'none', write '0' in the appropriate box.

190. "How many have died?"

191. Write the number of boys and girls whom the woman has borne alive but who have since died. If the answer is 'none', write '0' in the appropriate box.

[p. 21]

192. You have recorded details of all the children the woman has borne alive. You are next required to record particulars of her most recent live birth -- that is, of the last child she had borne alive.

193. "When was the last child born?"

194. Whenever possible record the day, month and year.

195. If the day is not known, record at least the month and year for all children born between 1980 and 1986 even if it takes time to establish the month by questioning the mother and other members of the household.

196. For children born before 1980 it will be enough to record the year of birth.

197. "Is the child still alive?"

198. Write 'yes' or 'no' as appropriate.

# Last child born still alive (FJ1986A\_0432)

## File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates whether or not the last child born alive is still alive.

### Universe

Females born in 1971 or before who ever had children

### Literal question

For all women born in 1971 or before  
[Questions 18-22 were asked of all women born in 1971 or before]

22. Is the child still alive?

Yes or no.

### Interviewer instructions



## Last child born still alive (FJ1986A\_0432)

### File: FJ1986-P-H

176. The next set of questions, 18 to 22, applies to all women born in 1971 or before.

177. An answer is required of all women in this category whether or not they are married, whether or not they are still attending school, and whether or not you think they may have borne children.

178. If the person is male or is a girl born 1972 to 1986, write 'N/A' on line 18 and leave the rest of the column blank.

179. If possible speak to the woman herself. She will know about the children she has borne and will be able to answer the questions more accurately than anyone else.

180. The census is concerned with all the children a woman has borne. Include children who have grown up and left home, children borne by the woman to other men as well as to her present husband, her children who are living away from home and children who have died even if they died shortly after birth. Be careful to include very young babies.

181. Do not include adopted children, step children or children who may be staying in the household but were not borne by the woman herself.

182. We are concerned with the number of children the woman has borne alive. '0' is a number. If the appropriate number on any line is '0', then write '0'. Do not leave lines blank and do not use any other symbol.

183. A child born alive is one who cries after being born. The census is concerned with children born alive. Do not include still births -- that is, children who did not cry.

184. Ask, "Has this woman borne any children?"

185. If the woman has never borne any children alive, write '0' for boys and '0' for girls.

186. If the woman has borne a child or children, ask: "How many were with her on census night?"

187. Write the number of boys and the number of girls who were in this household on census night on line 18. If the answer is 'none', write '0' in the appropriate box.

188. "How many were elsewhere on census night?"

189. Write the number of boys and the number of girls whom the woman has borne who were not in the household on census night. If the answer is 'none', write '0' in the appropriate box.

190. "How many have died?"

191. Write the number of boys and girls whom the woman has borne alive but who have since died. If the answer is 'none', write '0' in the appropriate box.

[p. 21]

192. You have recorded details of all the children the woman has borne alive. You are next required to record particulars of her most recent live birth -- that is, of the last child she had borne alive.

193. "When was the last child born?"

194. Whenever possible record the day, month and year.

195. If the day is not known, record at least the month and year for all children born between 1980 and 1986 even if it takes time to establish the month by questioning the mother and other members of the household.

196. For children born before 1980 it will be enough to record the year of birth.

197. "Is the child still alive?"

198. Write 'yes' or 'no' as appropriate.

## Person weight (PERWT)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Continuous  
Format: numeric  
Width: 8  
Decimals: 2

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

PERWT indicates the number of persons in the actual population represented by the person in the sample.

For the samples that are truly weighted (see the comparability discussion), PERWT must be used to yield accurate statistics for the population.

NOTE: PERWT has 2 implied decimal places. That is, the last two digits of the eight-digit variable are decimal digits, but there is no actual decimal in the data.

## Number of own male children living elsewhere (AWAYMALE)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

AWAYMALE indicates the number of surviving biological male children not living in the household with their mother (the respondent).

## Year of last birth (LASTBYR)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 4  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1900-9999

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

LASTBYR indicates the year of birth of the last child borne by the respondent. The data refer to live births.

## Number of own male children in household (HOMEMALE)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

HOMEMALE indicates the number of male children born living in the household with their mother (the respondent).

## Years of schooling (YRSCHOOL)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

YRSCHOOL indicates the highest grade/level of schooling the person had completed, in years. Only formal schooling is counted. YRSCHOOL accounts for the number of years of study, regardless of the track or kind of study. Information on degree and/or technical track is available in EDATTAIN. Years of schooling for Israel, categorized into intervals, are given in YRSCHOOL2.

Users should pay close attention to the top-codes in each sample, as discussed in the comparability section.

## Migration status, 5 years (MIGRATE5)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

MIGRATE5 indicates the person's place of residence 5 years ago. The first digit records movement across major administrative divisions and countries. The second digit reports movement across minor administrative divisions, for samples in which that detail is available.

## Educational attainment, international recode [general version] (EDATTAIN)

### File: FJI1986-P-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

EDATTAIN records the person's educational attainment in terms of the level of schooling completed (degree or other milestone). The emphasis on level completed is critical: a person attending the final year of secondary education receives the code for having completed lower secondary only -- and in some samples only primary.

EDATTAIN does not necessarily reflect any particular country's definition of the various levels of schooling in terms of terminology or the number of years of schooling. EDATTAIN is an attempt to merge -- into a single, roughly comparable variable -- samples that provide degrees, ones that provide actual years of schooling, and those that have some of both. In addition to EDATTAIN, a country-specific education classification is provided which loses no information and reflects the particular educational system of that country (for example EDUCBR for Brazil, EDUCCL for Chile, and EDUCUS for the United States). As always, users can refer to the original education source variables for each sample, if they wish.

Many samples also give single years of schooling completed, recorded in YRSCHOOL. Some samples provide educational information in a form that could not be incorporated into EDATTAIN.

## Educational attainment, international recode [detailed version] (EDATTAIN)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 3  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-999

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

EDATTAIN records the person's educational attainment in terms of the level of schooling completed (degree or other milestone). The emphasis on level completed is critical: a person attending the final year of secondary education receives the code for having completed lower secondary only -- and in some samples only primary.

EDATTAIN does not necessarily reflect any particular country's definition of the various levels of schooling in terms of terminology or the number of years of schooling. EDATTAIN is an attempt to merge -- into a single, roughly comparable variable -- samples that provide degrees, ones that provide actual years of schooling, and those that have some of both. In addition to EDATTAIN, a country-specific education classification is provided which loses no information and reflects the particular educational system of that country (for example EDUCBR for Brazil, EDUCCL for Chile, and EDUCUS for the United States). As always, users can refer to the original education source variables for each sample, if they wish.

Many samples also give single years of schooling completed, recorded in YRSCHOOL. Some samples provide educational information in a form that could not be incorporated into EDATTAIN.

## Religion [general version] (RELIGION)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

RELIGION indicates the person's religion, including "none."

## Religion [detailed version] (RELIGIOND)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 4  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-9999

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

RELIGION indicates the person's religion, including "none."

## Ethnicity, Fiji (ETHNICFJ)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

## Ethnicity, Fiji (ETHNICFJ)

File: FJI1986-P-H

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-17

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

ETHNICFJ reports the ethnic or cultural group to which the person belongs.

## Country of birth (BPLCOUNTRY)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 5  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-99999

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

BPLCOUNTRY indicates the person's country of birth.

## Month of last birth (LASTBMO)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

LASTBMO indicates the month of birth of the last child borne by the respondent. The data refer to live births.

## Mortality status of last birth (LASTBMORT)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

LASTBMORT indicates the mortality status of the last child born to a woman. There is no constraint on how long ago the child may have been born. Only live births are considered.

## Number of own children in household (HOMECHILD)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

## Number of own children in household (HOMECHILD)

File: FJI1986-P-H

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

HOMECHILD indicates the number of surviving biological children living in the household with their mother (the respondent) at the time of the census.

## Number of own children living elsewhere (AWAYCHILD)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

AWAYCHILD indicates the number of surviving biological children not living in the household with their mother (the respondent) at the time of the census.

## Country of residence 5 years ago (MIGCTRY5)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 5  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-99999

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

MIGCTRY5 indicates the country of residence 5 years ago for international migrants. Persons who did not live abroad 5 years earlier are coded to the "non-migrant" category.

## Nativity status (NATIVITY)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

NATIVITY indicates whether the person was native- or foreign-born.

## Number of female children dead (CHDEADFEM)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

CHDEADFEM indicates the number of female children ever born to a woman who are no longer living. Stillbirths are not counted.

It is possible to calculate total child deaths for samples that have both the "Female children ever born" and "Female children surviving" variables. That is not done in CHDEADFEM, which includes only the samples that directly reported the information in the appropriate form.

## Number of male children dead (CHDEADMALE)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

CHDEADMALE indicates the number of male children ever born to a woman who are no longer living. Stillbirths are not counted.

It is possible to calculate total child deaths for samples that have both the "Male children ever born" and "Male children surviving" variables. That is not done in CHDEADMALE, which includes only the samples that directly reported the information in the appropriate form.

## Age, grouped into intervals (AGE2)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-98

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

AGE2 gives computed years of age grouped into intervals.

## Year [person version] (YEARP)

File: FJI1986-P-H

### Overview

Type: Continuous  
Format: numeric  
Width: 4  
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

## Year [person version] (YEARP)

File: FJI1986-P-H

**Description**

[This file is just a placeholder. See the household version of the variable.]

## IPUMS sample identifier [person version] (SAMPLEP)

File: FJI1986-P-H

**Overview**

Type: Continuous

Valid cases: 0

Format: numeric

Invalid: 0

Width: 9

Decimals: 0

**Description**

[This file is just a placeholder. See the household version of the variable.]

## Household serial number [person version] (SERIAL)

File: FJI1986-P-H

**Overview**

Type: Continuous

Valid cases: 0

Format: numeric

Invalid: 0

Width: 10

Decimals: 0

**Description**

[This file is just a placeholder. See the household version of the variable.]

## Country [person version] (COUNTRYP)

File: FJI1986-P-H

**Overview**

Type: Continuous

Valid cases: 0

Format: numeric

Invalid: 0

Width: 3

Decimals: 0

**Description**

[This file is just a placeholder. See the household version of the variable.]

## Record type [person version] (RECTYPEP)

File: FJI1986-P-H

**Overview**

Type: Discrete

Valid cases: 0

Format: character

Invalid: 0

Width: 1

**Description**

[This file is just a placeholder. See the household version of the variable.]



## Related Materials

### Questionnaires

#### Census of Population 1986, Questionnaire

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Title      Census of Population 1986, Questionnaire  
Date      1986-08-31  
Country   Fiji  
Language English  
Filename  enum\_form\_fj1986.pdf

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### Technical documents

#### Census of Population 1986, Instructions to Enumerators

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Title      Census of Population 1986, Instructions to Enumerators  
Country   Fiji  
Language English  
Filename  enum\_instruct\_fj1986.pdf

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